

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

CHAO JIYANG ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Adherence to UN Charter

08241504 Beijing XINHUA in English (44) (M) 24 Oct 85

["Chinese Premier Calls for Implementation of Purposes of U.N. Charter" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Jiyang today called on all nations to adhere to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and hoped the world body will play a better role in promoting peace, development, equality and cooperation in the world.

The principles of the U.N. Charter reflect the common aspiration of mankind to build a world of peace and security, prosperity and development, and equality and cooperation, he noted, adding that the U.N. should strengthen its functions so that it may better play its due role in this aspect.

Premier Zhao was speaking at the U.N. General Assembly this morning in commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the world body. He was the first Chinese premier to address the U.N. Assembly since the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China was restored in the world organization in October 1971.

"In world history it is rare for a political international organization to have such enduring vitality like that of the United Nations whose universality and importance grow with the passage of time," he said.

"Despite twists and turns and its present weaknesses, the United Nations is irreplaceable in the historical mission it shoulders and the impact it exerts on the world," he said, adding: "Today, we may say that the world needs the presence of the United Nations as much as the United Nations needs the support of the world."

In his speech, Premier Zhao made a brief review of the changing world over the last 40 years, expressing concern over the on-going armed conquests and power politics in the international relations and a widening gap of wealth between the North and the South.

Over the past four decades, he pointed out, "though no new world war has broken out, regional hot wars and the East-West cold war have been on and off, the colonial system has disintegrated, but there have been repeated encroachments upon others' sovereignty and armed conquests."

Premier Zhao strongly denounced South Africa's racist policy. "Though the system of apartheid has been universally condemned, the perverse acts by the South African authorities are being intensified," he said.

"Our present world is still fraught with contradictions, confrontations, turbulences and conflicts. There are many factors of insecurity and causes for anxiety," he said.

He praised the U.N. decision to take "United Nations for a Better World" as the theme of the current festivities here, in which leaders and senior officials from more than 100 countries are celebrating the achievements made by the U.N. in the last 40 years, and exploring ways toward a better future. "A better world cannot be built without peace and development, and it calls for equality and cooperation among nations. These are its fundamental requirements," he stressed.

Premier Zhao, said that as one of the founding members of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, China is clearly aware of its responsibility and obligations, and abides by the U.N. Charter and supports its activities in maintaining world peace and promoting international cooperation and stands for the strengthening of its functions and status in world affairs.

Since his arrival here Tuesday, Premier Zhao has held talks with leaders of some countries on bilateral relations and the world situation. He is expected to meet leaders of other countries in the next few days and leave here next Monday for his first official visit to four Latin American countries.

Need for World Peace

00241512 Beijing XINHUA to English 1421 GMT 24 Oct 85

"China Upholds World Peace and Opposes Arms Race, Premier Zhao Says" -- XINHUA headline

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today cited peace as one of the "fundamental requirements" for a better world, and reaffirmed China's stand to oppose any form of the arms race.

The premier was speaking at the U.N. General Assembly, which has decided to take "United Nations for a better world" as the theme of the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the organization's founding.

"According to the purposes of the U.N. Charter, a better world cannot be built without peace and development. ... these are its fundamental requirements," Premier Zhao stressed.

"The international situation remains turbulent and the danger of war lingers on," he said. But, "the peace forces have outweighed the factors making for war," he added. "As long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples unite and work together, world peace can be maintained and a new world war averted," he said.

Premier Zhao pointed out that the past four decades have witnessed an East-West confrontation and a spiraling escalation of the arms race which he said "has swallowed up an enormous amount of wealth and resources." In order to safeguard international security and prevent war, the Chinese premier said, the East and the West should give up confrontation, ease the atmosphere and improve their relations.

"No country should harm the security of any other country on the excuse of safeguarding its own. In international relations, no country should resort to the threat or use of force as a means to push its own policies," he stressed.

The premier emphasized that it is a common task for all peace-loving countries and peoples to check the arms race. "We are opposed to the arms race, be it conventional, nuclear, on ground or in outer space. Neither 'deterrent force' nor 'balance of terror' can ensure peace. On the contrary, they are bound to give rise to spiraling intensification of the arms race," he said.

"There is every reason to ask the two superpowers that possess the largest nuclear arsenals to take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear armaments so as to create necessary conditions for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," he continued.

Touching on the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva, he said China pays close attention to the event, and the superpowers should abandon their attempt to seek military superiority and reach agreement through negotiations which is conducive to world peace and, furthermore, translate it into action.

He reiterated that China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and consider itself duty-bound to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. "China loves peace and needs peace. It is essential to have an international environment of durable peace and stability in which to eradicate its prolonged backwardness and turn it into a modernized socialist country with Chinese characteristics where there will be prosperity for all," he emphasized.

Zhao cited China's recent cutting of its military force by one million as an example to show his country's firm stand against the arms race. [Beijing XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1538 GMT on 24 October carries a report on Zhao Ziyang's address before the UN General Assembly which adds... China does not establish military bases or station troops abroad, does not seek world hegemony, and does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.]

"China will always remain a reliable friend and partner to all countries that work for world peace and promote international economic growth," he pledged.

North-South Development

001411Z Beijing XINBUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Premier Zhao Emphasizes Common North-South Development] -- XINBUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINBUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, noting that the gap of wealth between the North and the South is widening, called for concerted efforts of all nations to achieve common development and prosperity. Premier Zhao was addressing the U.N. General Assembly here this morning.

He said that the attainment of common development and prosperity throughout the world is an "important problem and major historical challenge facing mankind."

Zhao called world attention to the plight of some Third World countries, where he said millions upon millions of men, women and children are suffering from starvation and diseases, and struggling for their very existence. He blamed the legacy of the prolonged colonial rule and the existing inequitable international economic order for the economic woes in the developing nations.

"Revitalizing the economy of the developing countries and tapping the potentials in these vast areas with three quarters of the world's population will contribute significantly to the growth and prosperity of the world economy as a whole," he said. "This not only requires arduous efforts on the part of the developing countries to vigorously develop their national economies and actively strengthen North-South cooperation, but also calls for the restructuring of the international economic order and the promotion of North-South dialogue and cooperation," he added.

However, the premier noted, no global North-South dialogue has been launched up to now, and no significant change has taken place in the current North-South relations since the Cancun conference four years ago.

He urged the United Nations to take effective measures concerning finance, money, trade, debt and assistance to promote better North-South relations.

"This will be most helpful to the economic growth of both the North and the South and to the maintenance of world peace," he added.

Premier Zhao said China steadfastly pursues a policy of opening to the outside world and engages in reciprocal and mutually beneficial economic and technological exchanges with countries in the North and the South, the East and the West in the interest of common progress.

Premier Zhao arrived here Tuesday to join other leaders from the U.N. member nations in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the world body. He is due to leave here next Monday for a visit to four Latin American nations where he is expected to discuss major international issues including those of vital interest to Latin America, and bilateral economic ties with leaders of those countries.

Equal Rights of Nations

062115Z Beijing TIANJIN to Beijing 2517 GMT 24 Oct 81

["Chinese Premier Discusses Equal Rights of Nations" -- TIANJIN Headline]

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (TIANJIN) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today called for equality and cooperation among all nations in dealing with world affairs.

Premier Zhao, addressing the U.N. General Assembly here this morning, described the equal rights of nations, large and small, as the fundamental principle of the U.N. Charter as well as the cornerstone of the world body. He said that the equality of all U.N. members, which underlies the universality and efficiency of the world body, should include the right to defend state sovereignty and national independence.

"These equal rights," he pointed out, "should not be interpreted merely as the rights to speak and to vote in the United Nations. They should include the right of every nation to inviolability of its sovereignty and independence, and to non-interference in its internal affairs."

He said that there are still attempts to impose one's will on small states in disregard of their rights, and acts of invading and occupying others' territories and trampling upon their sovereignty have not yet ceased. "Only when the weak are free from bullying by the strong and the small nations are respected by the big powers can the United Nations play its full role and world peace and stability be maintained," he continued.

Premier Zhao said that as a developing socialist country, China has always supported the people of all countries in their just struggles to maintain peace and safeguard their sovereignty and independence and to oppose imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism. "We will, as always, make unremitting efforts for the just cause of peace, development, equality and international cooperation," he said.

PRI OBSERVES 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF UN FOUNDED

By Beijing Radio Telex

062500Z Beijing International Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Dear Listeners: The 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations falls on 24 October this year.

To commemorate this day of historical significance, this station has specially invited Mr. Qiaoqian, Chinese state councillor, foreign minister, and chairman of the China Committee for Commemorating the 40th UN Founding Anniversary, to talk to listeners over the radio. Mr. Qiaoqian's talk is entitled "Strive for a Beautiful World."

[Begin recording] Dear friends, how are you? The United Nations, a world organization, was born 40 years ago at the end of World War II. It is now 40 years old. The international situation has changed over the past decades. With the passing of time, the outlook of the United Nations has also undergone tremendous changes. The past 40 years have seen the disintegration of colonialism. Some 100 Asian, African, and Latin American countries have achieved independence, and many Third World countries have joined the United Nations and are playing increasingly important roles in it. This is an important reason why the United Nations can play an active role in international affairs.

In the past 40 years, the United Nations has followed a tortuous path, and made some erroneous decisions. But, on the whole, we should affirm its active efforts to maintain peace, prevent and ease conflicts, accelerate decolonization, and promote international cooperation.

Strive for a better world, a good theme designated by the United Nations to commemorate its 40th founding anniversary, reflects the expectations of the majority of countries and peoples for the United Nations. The world people are looking for a better world in which all people can enjoy a peaceful life and all countries can continue to develop their economy. However, looking at realities around the world, we realize that the United Nations faces an arduous task in seeking a better world. The existence of power politics and hegemonism, the constant escalation of the arms race, and the brazen interference in the internal affairs of other countries, even to the point of armed aggression and occupation, have seriously threatened the security of all countries and world peace.

Closely related to the peace issue is the issue of development. Peace is the precondition of development, while development is the foundation of peace. Currently, many developing countries are still in serious economic difficulties. Latin American countries are deep in debt, African countries are afflicted by serious famine, and many countries in Asia have been hurt by trade protectionism. The widening gap between developed and developing countries will only make North-South confrontation more acute and the world more unstable. The people have good reason to expect that the United Nations will make effective efforts on such important issues as peace, disarmament, cooperation, and development.

The Chinese people are striving to build a modern socialist state with Chinese characteristics. A lasting and peaceful international environment is required. China has always upheld the goals and principles of the UN Charter in its efforts to defend world peace. The five principles of peaceful coexistence, which China and other countries initiated some 30 years ago, completely conform to the spirit of the UN Charter. China, as a founder of the United Nations and a permanent member of the UN Security Council, has always supported UN resolutions on promoting world peace and economic development. We sincerely hope that the United Nations will further enhance its role.

To achieve this, all member states, the superpowers in particular, must truly observe the goals and principles of the UN Charter. The principle of equality among all countries, small or large, must be strictly observed. Big countries should not bully small ones. Powerful countries should not exploit weaker ones. Rich countries should not exploit poor countries. World affairs should be handled by all countries of the world. Affairs of the United Nations should be handled by all member states.

The Security Council should reflect the reasonable demands of the majority of member states, Third World countries in particular, and fulfill its primary duty of maintaining world peace and preventing aggression.

As optimists, we believe that world war can be averted and peace maintained if the world people work in unity. We hope that the world's economic problems will be solved through North-South dialogue, through reform of the existing unreasonable international economic order, and through strengthening South-South cooperation.

The Chinese Government and people have firmly supported the UN Charter's goals and principles. They will continue, as in the past, join the overwhelming majority of UN member states in striving to enhance the role of the United Nations, solve the two major issues of peace and development, and seek a better world.

Thank you. (end recording)

Wan Li Addresses Rally

062412Z Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- A rally was held here today to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Acting Premier Wan Li delivered a key-note speech at the rally which was presided over by Wu Zhaoguo, chairman of the China Committee in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the U.N. and minister of foreign affairs.

The rally, attended by 1,000 people including foreign diplomatic envoys in Beijing, was sponsored by the China committee in commemoration of the U.N. 40th founding anniversary. Addressing the rally, Wan Li described the birth of the United Nations 40 years ago as "a historic event of far-reaching significance" in the contemporary history of international relations.

He said, "Events in the past four decades have shown that despite the twists and turns and the wrong decisions the United Nations made in the past on certain questions in contravention of the interests of the world's people, the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter conform to the historical trend of our time and the aspirations of all peoples for peace and development and are still of important immediate significance for the resolution of some major international issues of the day."

Although the United Nations has done a lot of useful work over the past 40 years, Wan said, the purposes and principles of the Charter are far from being realized, and many resolutions of positive significance it adopted have not been implemented and have even met with unjustified boycott and obstruction from a few countries. Therefore, on fundamental questions of concern to the world's people such as maintaining peace, checking aggression and promoting development and cooperation, the United Nations has often appeared weak and powerless and failed to play its due role.

"Reviewing the work of the United Nations, people cannot but strongly demand a change of this abnormal situation," he said. In particular, he said, on the two fundamental questions of peace and development, questions of global and long-term nature, the United Nations should effectively fulfill the important obligations conferred on it by the Charter.

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GENERAL

Wan pointed out that China stands for strengthening the role of the United Nations and supports the efforts made by the Third World and small and medium-sized countries to this end.

The key to a strengthened U.N. role, he said, is the strict observance of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter by all the U.N. members. In this respect, the permanent members of the Security Council have a greater responsibility, he added. Regrettably, he said, the acts of the superpowers are often disappointing.

He described sovereign equality of all nations as an important principle of the U.N. Charter, saying that China always holds that the affairs of the United Nations should be managed by all its members through consultations.

The idea of and the attempt at placing oneself above others on the strength of one's military and economic strength are expressions of power politics that not only prove very harmful but also run counter to the call for a strengthened U.N. role, he noted.

He said, "China is one of the founding members of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council. The Chinese Government and people have always supported the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. Since the restoration of its lawful seat in the United Nations in 1971, China has made unwavering efforts to strengthen the role of the organization and implement the purposes and principles of the charter."

The U.N. General Assembly has decided to take "United Nations for a better world" as the theme for the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, he said.

The Chinese Government and people are ready to work together with the other governments and peoples for a better world where there are enduring peace and common development, he said.

Wan Li thanked the various U.N. organizations in charge of economic and technological cooperation and assistance and the specialized agencies for their fruitful assistance and help to China in its economic and social development. He said that the Chinese Government wanted to see further growth of such cooperation.

In his speech, resident coordinator of the U.N. system's operational activities for development in Beijing, Manfred Kallies stressed that "The respect for the sovereign rights of every nation has to be our guiding principle." Outlining the fruitful cooperation between China and the organizations under the U.N., he called for better and greater cooperation between the two sides.

Other speakers at the rally were Wang Shingnan, chairman of the China Organizing Committee of the International Year of Peace, and Bi Jilong, president of the U.N. Association of China.

Wu Xueqian Hosts Reception

OW241633 Beijing XINBUA in English 1620 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINBUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is also chairman of the China Committee in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations, gave a reception here today to mark the occasion.

Attending the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries to China, representatives of U.S. organizations and foreign journalists stationed in Beijing as well as officials from various Chinese departments.

They were later entertained at an evening performance of music, dance and Beijing opera items sponsored by the China committee in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. and the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

XINHUA REPORTS KAGAN'S SPEECH AT UN 24 Oct

06241790 Beijing XINHUA in English 1749 GMT 24 Oct 8)

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINHUA) -- "The differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are deep and abiding," said U.S. President Reagan at today's U.N. commemorative meeting.

He said that "When Mr. Gorbachev and I meet in Geneva next month, I look to a fresh start in the relationship of our two nations," and "to let frank talk substitute for anger and tension."

He said the United States "will discuss in Geneva radical, equitable, verifiable reductions in these vast arsenals of offensive nuclear weapons." "We are studying the Soviet counter-proposal carefully" which was presented at the beginning of the latest round of the ongoing negotiations in Geneva, he added.

He said that "I believe that within their proposal there are seeds which we should nurture, and in the coming weeks we will seek to establish a genuine process of give-and-take."

He welcomed "the new Soviet leadership in the reduction of offensive strategic forces" and defended his "star war" programme.

RADIOIMMUNOASSAY TRAINING COURSE ENDS IN BEIJING

06250822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 25 Oct 8)

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- The Asian train-the-trainers course on radioimmunoassay given jointly by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Chinese Government closed here today. This is the first course on nuclear medicine in China since it became a member of the agency in January 1984.

Professor Wang Shizhen, president of the Capital Nuclear Medicine Center under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, presented certificates to the 16 participants from Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Experts from Britain, China and India gave lectures during the course which opened on October 7. Subjects included principles and techniques of radioimmunoassaying, and computer data processing. Radioimmunoassay uses isotopes to diagnose and treat diseases and for medical research. China now has more than 600 medical units using 100 kinds of isotopic therapy to handle 18 million patients every year.

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FRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

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SHULTZ BRIEFS NEWSMEN ON N.Y. MEETING WITH ALLIES

OW150144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 24 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today that U.S. allies expressed "full support" for President Ronald Reagan's upcoming talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva next month. He made the statement at a news briefing at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel following a meeting between President Reagan and leaders of five major U.S. allies.

Attending the meeting with Reagan were Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Brian Mulroney of Canada, Helmut Kohl of Federal Germany, Bettino Craxi of Italy and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan. The meeting was called by Reagan to seek their opinions in his preparations for the scheduled U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Geneva on November 19 and 20.

Shultz described the meeting as "a worthwhile exchange of views on the prospects for the President's meeting with Gorbachev." He said that they all hope that "the meeting can achieve progress on a wide range of East-West issues and give a strong impetus to the current arms control discussions in Geneva." "Everyone agreed that arms control is an important part of the agenda, but not the only subject to be discussed," Shultz added.

In his U.N. General Assembly speech today, President Reagan put forward a package proposal focussing on how to handle regional conflicts in the Third World countries by the two superpowers. In the proposal, the United States singled out five countries -- Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Angola, Ethiopia and Nicaragua -- to be included in the so-called regional peace initiative. The U.S. new initiative outstepped Moscow's earlier proposal to cut nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers. U.S. officials argued that the Soviet Union's involvement in the five countries during the 1970s had derailed the arms control talks and upset the fragile detente between Washington and Moscow. So, a "fresh start" toward a stable relationship between the two powers should begin by readdressing these regional issues.

French President Francois Mitterrand did not come to today's six-nation summit meeting. U.S. officials interpreted his absence as a "typical stance" of France to assert an independent image. France has its own positions in a number of issues including the U.S. "star wars" and the monetary system.

LI FENG ADDRESSES U.S. BUSINESS DELEGATION

OW111501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Feng said today that China could not rely solely on imported aircraft to expand its civil aviation services. He was speaking at a meeting here with a delegation from the General Electric Company (GE) of the United States, led by its Senior Vice-President, Brian Rowe. Li said China needed to import aircraft, but it must also develop its own civil aviation industry, while stepping up co-operation with foreign manufactures.

Rowe, executive of GE's aircraft engine business group, said he hoped co-operation with China would expand in engines as well as aircraft. The delegation arrived here today on a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry. Minister of Aeronautics Industry Wu Wenxiang attended the meeting.

TINIEBA REPORTS IN SPEECH OF USNM'S SHEVARDINADZE

0024/2220 Beijing XINHUA in English 7112 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today urged the United States to take a position which will lead to an agreement on ATMs reduction at the next month's Soviet-American summit.

Speaking at the commemorative meeting of the 40th birthday of the United Nations, Shevardnadze said, "Today our planet is beset with troubles and agonies but the heaviest burden on mankind's shoulders is the arms race which is inexorably bringing us closer to the edge of an abyss."

After reviewing the various proposals on disarmament put forward by his government, the Soviet foreign minister said, "We hope that the United States will adopt a position which will make it possible at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting to reach an agreement in principle on the questions under discussion at the Geneva negotiations."

He also said that "The destinies of human beings are being dramatically affected by the grim state of the world economy." "The gap dividing the rich and the poor, people as well as countries, is growing wider and wider," he added. He called upon the United Nations to give a "thorough consideration" of the debt problem which threatens to disrupt the entire world economic system.

USNS'S ARRIVAL: ENDS 14-DAY 'ACADEMIC VISIT'

042509Z Beijing XINHUA to English 0410 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Two Soviet scholars on international relations left here for home today after ending a 14-day academic visit to China.

The two scholars are Georgiy A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and his colleague Vladimir Petrovich.

During their stay in China, they and their Chinese counterparts in Beijing and Shanghai frankly exchanged views on the present international relations and the foreign policies of the two countries. They shared the view that the strengthening of contacts between scholars of the two countries would be beneficial. Scholars of both countries said they would work towards that end and contribute to the friendship between the two peoples.

Arbatov and Petrovich also visited Shenzhen, a special economic zone in China.

DECLARATION OF FACTS

04250308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 29 Oct 81

(Text) Sofia, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today urged Western leaders to read carefully the joint declaration published at the Warsaw Pact summit which ended here yesterday.

The package of disarmament proposals contained in the declaration could and must be discussed elaborately at the negotiation table, he said at a banquet hosted by his Bulgarian counterpart.

These proposals include a new effort to freeze U.S. and Soviet conventional forces both inside and outside their territories beginning January 1, 1985 as well as Gorbachev's own that were announced earlier this month in Paris.

Gorbachev at the banquet reaffirmed the determination of the Soviet Union and its allies to take concerted action against the imperialist "provocative policy" and to protect the military strategic parity from being broken. But, he said, the November superpower summit in Geneva a golden opportunity for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.
[sentence as received]

Gorbachev began his official visit to Bulgaria after the Warsaw Pact leaders ended their meeting. Bulgaria is the second Warsaw Pact member state he officially visits. He had been to Poland after the last summit in May which extended the Warsaw Pact treaty.

CPSU CC 'OPENLY' CRITICIZED EIGHT MINISTRIES

021100Z Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, October 20 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has openly criticized eight ministries for failure to help develop supplemental agricultural production.

According to the Soviet Central Television, a meeting convened yesterday by the Central Committee to discuss the development of supplemental agricultural production in various enterprises and institutions, said the eight ministries, including those of Light Industry, Construction and Power and Electrification, do not live up to the requirements of today.

The Soviet Union has recently asked enterprises and other units to take measures to develop supplemental agricultural production to improve food supplies for their own employees.

The report said that many officials in authority "have still not shown their resolve to change the situation."

REPORT ON PRC YOUTH GROUP'S USSR ACTIVITIES

021029Z Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A special tourist group of activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association numbering 15 people and led by Jin Jian, honorary chairman of the Beijing Municipal Youth Affairs Committee, carried out research work on the issue of education of youths and juveniles in the Soviet Union during a 5-21 October visit. On 22 October the delegation returned to Beijing by plane.

During its USSR visit the Chinese special tourist group visited Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, and Tbilisi and visited the Lenin office and apartment in the Kremlin and the Lenin Mausoleum, where it laid a wreath. In the Soviet Union the group also visited educational institutions, various cultural establishments, plants, and workshops and toured places of interest. Wherever it went it was warmly met by interested Soviet parties.

Bernov, deputy chairman of the President of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Ikhvinskii, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, met all members of the Chinese special tourist group and held a reception in their honor.

FURTHER ON ANNIVERSARY OF CPV ENTRY IN KOREAN WAR

CPV Groups Meet in China

00241123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Vice Marshal O Chin-u, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of the People's Armed Forces, met with a delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) headed by Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, and a delegation of combat heroes of the former CPV headed by Han Densai, deputy commander of the Air Force of the Nanjing Military Region, here today.

O Chin-u said: The peoples and Armies of Korea and China are one family, and it gives me a warm feeling seeing the Chinese comrades, especially the veteran comrades in arms of the CPV.

O Chin-u said: Some 15 years ago, holding high the banner of "resisting U.S. aggression, aiding Korea, and defending the family and the nation," the CPV came to Korea. They cherished every hill, every river, every tree, and every blade of grass in Korea; displayed the heroic spirit as a collective; and set a good example of proletarian internationalism. He congratulated China on having realized political stability and unity, and on the tremendous achievements in the four modernizations drive. He said: The Chinese people's success is the Korean people's success.

Liu Zhenhua said: Although the CPV have left Korea for decades, the veteran fighters of the CPV are still very much concerned about events in Korea. He said: The peoples and Armies of the two countries have made frequent exchanges, and the friendship between the two peoples is unbreakable.

At the meeting, the host and the guests recalled events during the difficult period of the Korean war, and the atmosphere was very cordial and friendly.

After the meeting, O Chin-u hosted a banquet in honor of all the members of the two delegations of the former CPV.

Li Peng, Group Awarded Medals

00241124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Yi Chong-ok, vice-president of Korea, conferred medals of honor upon the members of the Chinese party and government delegation led by Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon at Mansu Assembly Hall.

Before awarding the medals, Yi Chong-ok read a decree of the Central People's Committee of Korea which was signed by President Kim Il-sung.

The decree says: "On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) confers these medals of honor upon the members of the visiting Chinese party and government delegation, who have made great contributions to the growth of the fraternal and friendly cooperation between the peoples of Korea and China and have energetically supported the Korean people in their socialist construction and in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland."

On behalf of these recipients, Li Peng requested Yi Chong-ok to convey his sincere gratitude to the respected President Kim Il-sung, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, Kim Chong-il and the Party and Government of Korea.

In receiving the medals, Li Peng said: "This is not merely an honor for us individually. What is more important is that it embodies the sincere friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people and shows the great importance the Korean party and Government have attached to the friendship between our two countries."

Li Peng Addresses Rally

0624133Z Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng said here today that the Chinese Communist Party and government are fully convinced that no force in the world can break the great Sino-Korean friendship, which is cemented in blood and deep-seated in the hearts of the two peoples.

It is the determined policy of the Chinese party and government to consolidate and develop the militant friendship and friendly cooperation between the two parties, the two states and the two peoples, he stressed.

Li Peng, head of the Chinese party and government delegation which arrived here this morning on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, was addressing a commemorative mass rally here.

In his speech, he recalled that how 15 years ago, when U.S. troops crossed the 38th Parallel in a large scale war of aggression against the Korean people, which also posed a grave threat to the one-year-old People's Republic of China, the Chinese people sent their volunteers over to fight alongside the Korean people to help resist the aggression and to safeguard their own motherland.

The victory won over the aggressors after three years of sanguinary battles, Li observed, not only composed a glorious new chapter in the history of Sino-Korean friendship, but also made a great contribution to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world at large.

Referring to the post-war period, Li expressed admiration of the great success made by the hard working Korean people in building their fatherland into a prosperous socialist state under the leadership of President Kim Il-sung.

The Chinese vice premier said that to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and to bring about independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the common wish of the entire Korean people. It is also an important matter relating to peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region, he added.

He said that Comrade Kim Il-sung pointed to a correct way to national unification when he put forward at the sixth congress of the Korean Workers' Party the program of establishing a democratic confederal republic of Korea. This program, Li said, is not only reasonable, but also practicable.

It will enable the two parts of Korea, while keeping their present social systems, to overcome the state of division in the interest of the independent and peaceful development of the Korean nation, he said.

Again, in January 1984, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed the holding of tripartite talks involving the North and South of Korea and the United States, and this was another expression of the sincerity of the Korean party and government in seeking a settlement of the problem through consultations. Li continued.

He added that the sincerity and positive efforts of the Korean party and government have won increasingly wider support from the international community.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government, Li Feng said, have been all along supporting firmly the just endeavor of the Korean people to achieve a peaceful unification of their fatherland without external interference, and all the reasonable ideas and proposals advanced by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government for easing the Korean situation and for achieving that aim.

China has been steadfastly opposing the U.S. military presence in South Korea, and it holds that as the Korean war has been over for more than 30 years, the United States should pull out its troops there voluntarily, which is a prerequisite for the North and South of Korea to conduct peaceful consultations aiming at solving the problem of national unification, the vice premier went on.

He also urged the United States and South Korea to adopt a positive attitude towards the tripartite talks proposal, so that there will be opportunities to explore ways for settling the Korean issue.

Li Feng said China has been enjoying a favorable domestic situation both politically and economically since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in late 1979. China will continue with the all-round reform of its economic structure, enlivening its economy and opening to the outside world, he said.

"We will pursue unwaveringly the independent foreign policy of peace, opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace. We seek to establish and develop friendly relations with all the countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will try to strengthen our unity and cooperation with the Third World nations, and we will, together with all other peace-loving and justice-upholding nations and peoples of the world, do our best to safeguard world peace and promote human progress," Li said in conclusion.

Further on Pyongyang Rally

00241636 Beijing KINBUA in English 1611 ZNY 24 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KINBUA) -- About 4,000 people and 11 Chinese delegations joined at a rally here today in commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war.

Vice-Premier Li Feng, head of the Chinese party and government delegation which arrived here this morning, Korean Premier Kang Song-san, Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, and other ranking officials attended the rally.

O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, said in his speech that Korea and China are next-door neighbors and the Korea-China friendship has deep historical roots.

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"It is an invariable, firm will of our party and our people to consolidate and develop forever the indestructible Korea-China friendship with long historical traditions spanning more than half a century," he stressed.

In reply, Li Peng assured his Korean hosts that whatever the changes in world patterns, there is no force that can break the great Sino-Korean friendship which is cemented in blood and has taken root in the hearts of the two peoples.

O Kuk-yol Addresses Rally

06241911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, General O Kuk-yol, declared here today that the Korean party and people will consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship.

Speaking at a grand rally to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, the general said "It is an invariable, firm will of our party and our people to consolidate and develop forever the indestructible Korea-China friendship with long historical traditions spanning more than half a century."

He recalled that 15 years ago when the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression against the Korean people, the fraternal Chinese people sent their fine sons and daughters to Korea under the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, protecting the homes and defending the motherland." This was a disinterested and revolutionary aid rendered by the Chinese people to the Korean people and an expression of the militant solidarity of the two peoples in defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, he said.

The peoples of Korea and China, he went on, are old comrades-in-arms who have fought shoulder to shoulder for a long period, going through weal and woe together in their common struggle. They are genuine class brothers sharing the same ideas and goals, and reliable allies who promote their friendship, cooperation and mutual aid on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

He said the past visits of leaders of the two parties and states to each other were milestones in the annals of the Korea-China friendship and ushered the traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries into a new higher stage.

The general urged the United States to "discard its anachronistic scheme perpetuate the division of Korea, withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and accede to our tripartite talks proposal."

If the South Korean authorities really want the reunification of Korea, he said, "they must renounce the treacherous policy going against the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people, and take the stand for national independence and an honest approach to the North-South dialogue."

In the end, O Kuk-yol said, "The Korean people will no ever go through thick and thin together with the Chinese people in any grim trial and in whatever unexpected situation, and maintain the noble comradely relations and revolutionary sense of obligation with the Chinese people."

Pyongyang Report Meeting 8 aid

061506+0 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1944 GMT 24 Oct 85

[By reporters Li Tu and Li Zhigao]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Pyongyang City People's Committee held a report meeting at the "February 8" Cultural Hall this afternoon to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) in the Korean war.

Sitting on the rostrum were Korean party and government leaders Kang Song-san, Yi Chong-ok, Jo Chul, Kim Hwan, Ho Tam, and Jo Yun-ook. Also attending today's report meeting were 11 Chinese delegations that came to Korea to attend the commemoration activities. They included the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Yang Chengwu and the delegation of former CPV headed by Liu Jiehua.

U Suk-pil, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first at the meeting.

Then, Li Peng addressed the meeting. He said: the CPV fought and lived side by side with the Korean people for 6 whole years and were accorded every care and attention by the Korean party, government, and people, particularly by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. Li Peng expressed his thanks for that care and attention.

Li Peng said: The great Chinese-Korean friendship cemented in blood has struck deep root in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries. The Chinese people will always be brothers and comrades-in-arms of the Korean people and will share weal and woe with them no matter how the international situation changes in the future.

DPRE Envoy Hosts Banquet

06241700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- It is the consistent policy of the Chinese Communist Party and Government to boost cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a senior party leader said here tonight. It is also the common aspiration of the two peoples, said Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee's Military Commission. He was speaking at a banquet here given by Korean Ambassador Sin In-ha to mark the 10th anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean War.

Wan Li, acting premier while Zhao Ziyang is abroad, and another party Political Bureau member, also attended the banquet.

In his toast, Sin In-ha spoke highly of the Chinese Volunteers' proletarian internationalist spirit, and their sacrifices and tremendous contributions to safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. He said the Sino-Korean blood-cemented friendship had stood the test of history. The two peoples, as revolutionary fighters and fraternal brothers, would always work hard together on their road to victory.

Yang Shangkun praised the achievements the Korean people had made over the past 31 years under the leadership of President Kim Il-sung.

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He said China resolutely supported the unification program put forward by President Kim Il-sung for the establishment of a democratic confederal republic of Korea. China would, as always, work hard to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Also present tonight were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Book on CPV Published

GW141025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0756 GMT 23 Oct 85

[By correspondent Nao Guojiang]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] entry in the Korean war, the PLA Publishing House has edited and published "The Political Work of the Chinese Volunteers in the War To Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea."

In connection with the publication of the book, Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, wrote: "Strong political work is an important factor in ensuring fighting strength." Nie Hongzhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, noted the accumulation of much valuable experience in political work during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. The publication of this book and the lessons drawn from experience will help revolutionize, modernize, and regularize our Army.

This book records in full the political work carried out from when the volunteers entered the Korean war until their final withdrawal. It is divided into 12 chapters, totaling some 180,000 characters. Backed by a wealth of materials, the book brings home the power political work exerted in many arduous battles the volunteers fought in various stages of strategic counterattack and strategic defense, and during the extremely difficult days of defending positions in tunnels when fighters had only a mouthful of parched flour mixed with snow to fill their bellies. The book solemnly recaptures the profound influence the party's appeal had on commanders and fighters. It describes how various units conducted a lively education on patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and bravery and on efforts to reinforce internal unity to strengthen fighting capability. The book pays tribute to the encouragement given by the people of the motherland, which was the fountainhead of strength for the Volunteers. It describes the relations between the Volunteers and the Korean people and Korean People's Army; the love the Volunteers had for Korea; and the work aimed at demoralizing the enemy. The book has practical significance in view of the current efforts to strengthen political work in the party and especially in the Army. It is also a book suitable for use as teaching material in education on revolutionary tradition and ideology among the young generation.

October 25th of this year marks the 35th anniversary of the Volunteers' entry into the Korean war. The compilation of this book began 30 years ago but it was shelved for historical reasons. An article by Peng Dehuai, former commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, is used as a preface for the book.

RENMIN RIBAO Marks Anniversary

HK251204 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Everlasting Friendship Cemented With Blood"]

[Text] Today is the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] participation in the Korean war.

On the same day 35 years ago, in order to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and to protect our homes and defend our country the CPC valiantly and spiritedly crossed the Yalu River to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against the American aggressors. After fighting bloody battles for 3 years, the Korean and Chinese peoples won a brilliant victory, thus writing a glorious page in the world history of anti-aggression.

The CPC were fine children of the Chinese nation. They heroically fought together with the Korean people on Korean territory in order to fulfill their proletarian internationalist obligations, to safeguard the peace and happiness of the Korean and Chinese people, and to maintain peace in Asia and the world. Some used their blood, and others laid down their lives. The Chinese people are proud of such fine children. Their spirit lives forever in the hearts of the Chinese and Korean people. While in Korea, the CPC received the meticulous love and care of President Kim Il-sung and the Korean party and government and the vigorous support of the Korean people. Comrade Zhu De once wrote a poem, saying that "This is a good example for friendship between neighboring countries, and the descendants must remember that the friendship is cemented with blood." The Chinese people will always treasure the militant friendship between Chinese and Korean people, which is cemented with blood, and pass it down to posterity.

Today the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government are solemnly commemorating the 35th anniversary of the CPC's participation in the Korean war, showing that the Korean people cherish deep memories of the CPC. The Chinese people wish to express sincere thanks to the Korean people for their profound sentiments of friendship.

Over the past 35 years, the friendship between the Chinese and Korean people has gone through all kinds of trials and has been developing constantly. The two countries have promoted extensive exchange and cooperation in the political, economical, cultural, educational, and scientific and technological fields. In particular, over the past year or so, through the exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries, a new prospect has been opened up for Sino-Korean friendship. The Chinese and Korean people have made tremendous efforts together to safeguard peace in Asia and the world, thus contributing to security and stability in Asia. While commemorating the 35th anniversary of the CPC's participation in the Korean war, we are extremely proud to review the great achievements resulting from Sino-Korean friendship.

Earthshaking changes have taken place in the world today as compared with 35 years ago. The peace-loving people of various countries are striving to safeguard peace and prevent war in the world. This is also the common objective for the Chinese and Korean people. The situation of a divided Korea should not continue, in order to safeguard peace in Asia. The DPRK has made unremitting efforts for years to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and has put forward proposals and plans one after another. In October 1980, President Kim Il-sung put forward a proposal for the establishment of a democratic confederal republic of Korea. Later, the Korean Government proposed tripartite talks among North and South Korea and the United States to seek a way to solve the Korean question. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people's efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and their demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. The contacts and exchanges between the North and South of Korea and the relaxed situation coming therefrom on the Korean peninsula will be positive contributions to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

The friendship of the Chinese and Korean peoples that is cemented with blood will last forever. Like a big tree with deep roots and lush foliage, this friendship can stand the test of any storm.

Like an inexhaustible fountainhead, it will water the hearts of the Chinese and Korean peoples and foster exceedingly beautiful flowers from generation to generation so that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Korea will continuously develop and be everlasting.

Comparison of Kim Il-sung Meeting

Beijing XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0930 GMT on 24 October carries a report on the meeting between DPAK President Kim Il-sung and the visiting Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Yang Chengwu, former corps commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and three other Chinese People's Volunteers delegations. The Chinese report has been compared with the XINBUA English version published in the 24 October China DAILY RENMIN, page 5-1, and has been found to add the following list of officials present:

Other Chinese delegations present at the meeting were: The delegation of former Chinese Volunteers headed by Liu Zhenhua, the delegation of combat heroes of the former Chinese Volunteers headed by Han Decai, and the delegation of families of martyrs of the former Chinese Volunteers headed by Liu Hailun. Present at the meeting and the luncheon were Korean party and government leaders O Kuk-Il and Yang Myong-sop, as well as Chen Longlin, and Yuan Jun, respectively counsellor and military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Korea.

FBI YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN 24 OCT

062420Z Beijing XINBUA in English 1919 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Tianjin, October 24 (XINBUA) -- Five hundred Chinese young people from all parts of the country left here today by passenger ship for a half-month visit to Japan.

The visit, to mark International Youth Year, has been arranged by the All-China Youth Federation, following invitations from more than 200 Japanese youth organizations and friendship groups as well as the Japanese Government, departments concerned.

The Chinese visitors include students, workers, peasants, engineers, artists, religious representatives and young people from the country's 56 ethnic groups.

Liu Yandong, chairman of the All-China Youth Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese Committee for International Youth Year, who is leading the delegation, said she believed the visit would promote good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Japanese organizations have set up a national welcoming committee to play host to the Chinese youngsters. And four regional welcoming organizations and about 40 welcoming committees from cities and prefectures have been formed to meet the visitors on their tour.

A leading member of the national welcoming committee told XINBUA that the young people of Japan would give the Chinese delegation a warm welcome. He added: "We are convinced that this visit will push Japan-China friendship forward."

The passenger ship, "Yiloulan", is due to arrive in Japan on Sunday. The Chinese youngsters will then split into 10 groups and visit 40 Japanese cities and prefectures on Kyushu, Honshu, Shikoku and Hokkaido. The youth delegation was accompanied to Tianjin Harbor by leading members of the All-China Youth Federation, the Ministry of Communications and Tianjin Municipality, including Qiao Yongchang, Kevin Rowland and Yan Shuwen.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW ZEALAND'S LONGE AT UN

06750136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0012 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today told New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange that he was satisfied with the progress of the economic and technological cooperation between China and New Zealand.

The two leaders met at the U.N. Headquarters here this afternoon.

Zhao said he is expecting David Lange's planned visit to China next spring.

Prime Minister Lange told Zhao that his country will strive to develop its economic and trade ties with China and will also offer cooperation in the survey of the antarctic.

NEW ZEALAND'S PALMER MEETS HAN NIANLONG, PARTY

06751102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Wellington, October 25 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer met and had friendly talks here this morning with Han Nianlong, president of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and his party.

Han and his party also met acting Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn this morning and attended a luncheon party given by him.

Han Nianlong arrived here on October 22 at the invitation of the New Zealand Government. They will visit Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua and Tauranga before leaving the country on October 26.

HONG KONG INSTITUTE TO RETAIN AFFILIATIONS

06140946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0547 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Hong Kong, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has promised that the Hong Kong Institute of Architects will remain a member of all the international organizations it is affiliated with after 1997. This was stated by Ji Fengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, during a meeting earlier this week with a delegation from the institute.

Wen Weng, president of the institute and head of the delegation, revealed this at a press conference held on Wednesday after the group returned from Beijing. He quoted Ji as saying retaining the institute's professional qualification as a member of international organizations after 1997 when China resumed sovereignty over Hong Kong would be "no big problem."

Ji also said Hong Kong architects could contribute to the training of young architects on the Chinese mainland and expressed the hope that the two sides would enhance cooperation and mutual understanding.

Weng disclosed that his institute's decision to sponsor an international architectural seminar next year in Hong Kong has received a warm response from the architectural society of China. The seminar would focus on the general situation and the development of modern architecture in China, he said.

INDIA'S GANDHI OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PAK RELATIONS

OM242214 Beijing KINBUA in English 1702 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 24. (KINBUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said here today that he was optimistic about the improvement of Sino-Indian relations.

He made this comment at a luncheon organized in his honor by the United Nations Correspondents' Association (UNCA) at the U.N. Headquarters.

Asked about his meeting yesterday with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, he told reporters that they covered all the major bilateral issues including the border question.

He said, "Premier Zhao and I will be working together to solve these problems. India is interested in improving her relations with China; I think it can be done. I have the impression that the Chinese premier is optimistic too."

On the agenda of the Nonaligned Movement for the next year, he said that the removal of poverty, apartheid, and disarmament will be the primary concerns of the movement.

"We will try to build up pressure on all three issues," he said. "The nonaligned countries will work together for a new economic order that is acceptable to all the countries of the world."

As for disarmament, he said that the nonaligned countries look toward the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting for some progress.

"In my view, they (Reagan and Gorbachev) should concentrate on nuclear disarmament issues," he said. "The nonaligned countries want true disarmament. If they (U.S. and USSR) can reach an agreement on this, it will be a very major breakthrough."

AFGHAN REBELS KILL 22 SOVIET-KARMAI SOLDIERS

OM251118 Beijing KINBUA in English 1045 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, October 25 (KINBUA) -- The Soviet-Karmal force in Afghanistan have launched an offensive to try to gain control of a road built by the resistance forces in the Arghistan area in the southern Province of Qandahar.

According to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP), a contingent of Soviet-Karmal troops attacked the Arghistan area on October 15. Soviet aircraft also bombed the area to coordinate the ground operation. At least 110 civilians were killed and three villages damaged in the attack. The resistance forces destroyed a tank and three armored personnel carriers in the battle, while suffering three casualties themselves.

On October 12, the resistance forces attacked a Soviet contingent near the Mohammad Aghah Town of the Lagar Province, killing six Soviet soldiers and destroying one tank.

In the Parwan Province, the resistance forces attacked a military camp in the Kubeistan area of the Panjsher Valley on October 10, killing 16 Soviet-Karmal troops, according to AAP. On October 9, the resistance forces stormed a military convoy near the Khash Bad Town of the Nimroz Province.

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DM: ZIYANG, UK'S THATCHER REMINISCE IN N.Y.

0611910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in New York this morning. Both leaders recalled with pleasure their encounter during the Chinese premier's visit to Britain earlier this year.

On the question of Hong Kong, Zhao said the general situation in the region is excellent since the signing of the joint statement on the question of Hong Kong a year ago.

Prime Minister Thatcher also noted that Britain and China cooperated smoothly in settling the question of Hong Kong.

The two leaders also exchanged views on ways of further strengthening the Sino-British cooperation in economic and technological fields.

ITALY'S NATTA MEETS DEM: LIQUN DELEGATION

06250812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 24 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Alessandro Natta of the Italian Communist Party of (PCI) today met with a delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) headed by Secretary Deng Liqun of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Natta told his guests that he was pleased by his recent visit to China, which had impressed him deeply. He also expressed the belief that the bilateral friendly relations will further develop.

Deng spoke highly of the friendship between the two parties and thanked the PCI Central Committee for inviting him to visit Italy.

Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Secretariat of the PCI, and Lin Zhong, Chinese ambassador to Italy, also attended the meeting. Deng arrived here on October 12 and is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

TIAN JIYU MEETS FRENCH URBAN PLANNING MINISTER

06220147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyu and French Minister of Urban Planning, Housing and Transportation Jean Auroux exchanged views on cooperation in transportation and communications between the two countries in a meeting here this evening. Minister Auroux hosted a banquet in honor of Vice Premier Tian Jiyu after the meeting.

On the morning of 21 October, Tian Jiyu visited the Paris rapid railway network, the Paris subway, and the control center at the invitation of the Paris Independent Transport Company. Vice Premier Tian met with Michel Giraudi, president of the regional council of l'ile-de-France that afternoon. The two had a cordial talk on cooperation between l'ile-de-France and Beijing on technological transformation and management of the Beijing subway. Chinese Ambassador to France Cao Kexiang was present during the meetings and visit. The vice premier arrived in Paris on the morning of 21 October en route to Africa.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA IN NEW YORK

06250812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0624 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met in New York this evening with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and exchanged views with him on the situation in Central America and bilateral relations.

During the meeting, Zhao reiterated that it is China's consistent position that the Central American issue should be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the principle of self-determination by the people without outside intervention. The Chinese Government firmly supports the efforts made by the Contadora Group for the relaxation of tensions in Central America. Zhao stressed.

Both China and Nicaragua belong to the Third World and therefore have many similarities, Zhao noted. He said that China is willing to develop friendly cooperative relations with Nicaragua on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

President Ortega pointed out that the situation in Central America is still tense. However, the tense situation has impelled the Latin American countries to strengthen their unity, he said.

He said Nicaragua devoted itself to safeguarding the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and believes that his country's just struggle will prevail in the end.

Nicaragua appreciates the consistent position of the Chinese Government on the Central America issues.

Earlier tonight, Premier Zhao attended a reception given by the U.N. secretary general to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

XINHUA SAYS CANADA TO DEPLOY FIGHTERS IN ARCTIC

06241918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Ottawa, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Canadian Forces will regularly deploy CF-18 fighter aircraft in the Arctic next year, said Major General Robert Norton, commanding officer of Canadian Fighter Operations, according to today's GLOBE AND MAIL.

By 1992, three new airports where fighters can land should be built in the far north, the general told reporters on a tour of Canada's largest fighter base.

The general said the regular use of Canadian fighters in the north is necessary because of the growing threat of Soviet bombers capable of carrying intercontinental nuclear missiles.

But, the general said, the Canadian action could not be construed as a threat to the Soviet Union because the fighters' role would be "totally defensive."

RENMIN KIBAO VIEWS TOWN, TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

HK230025 Beijing RENMIN KIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Zhou Jiren, Bai Nansheng, and Chen Xieen: "Consolidation and Development of Town and Township Enterprises"]

[Text] In recent years, town and township enterprises have become the most lively motive force in transforming the traditional economic pattern of the rural villages.

In 1984, there were 6.06 million town and township enterprises in the whole country. The number of people engaging in these enterprises was 52.08 million, making up 14 percent of the total rural labor force. Their gross output value amounted to 170.9 billion yuan, being 11.3 percent of the gross output value of society, or 40.8 percent of the gross output value of the rural economy. During the 1979-1984 period, the gross amount of taxes delivered to the state by the town and township enterprises was 21.28 billion yuan, being 100 percent of the state's financial aid to the development of town and township enterprises during the same period. The gross amount of the balances of the deposit accounts of town and township enterprises plus the amounts of peasants' savings converted from the receipts of the town and township enterprises was 27.8 billion yuan, being a little larger than the additional amount of loans (26.4 billion yuan) made by the town and township enterprises during the same period.

In general, it may be said that while today the majority of the town and township enterprises are still extremely rustic or handicraft, they have become a staunch pillar of support bringing prosperity to the rural economy and the local economy. Viewed from the situation of the national economy as a whole, town and township enterprises have become a formidable force that has grown without reliance on the state's financial aid.

The rise, relatively speaking, in the position of town and township enterprises in the economic life of people of our country objectively demands that they are better coordinated with the whole situation of the national economy, otherwise it will be difficult for them to achieve further development. This condition illustrates that movements in the economic situation of our country will unavoidably produce more direct and more powerful influences on the town and township enterprises.

The economic developments in our country since the beginning of 1985 have provided us with useful experiences and lessons concerning the existence and development of the town and township enterprises under the new conditions.

What are the new developments that have appeared in our country's economic development in 1985? According to an analysis made of the relevant aspects, the major points are: First, in the high-speed growth for several years in succession, a phenomenon of being "over-heated" to a certain extent has appeared. The simultaneous and excessive expansion in consumption and investment has brought about a super-speed growth in the economy. Second, unstable factors in economic life have been strengthened -- the outstanding feature of which is the appearance of tendencies toward harmful changes in various aspects such as commodity price indices, market supply of goods, quality of products, monetary investments, foreign exchange reserves and economic results. In light of the need for a relatively relaxed economic environment in the reform of the economic structure with the emphasis laid on cities and towns, particularly at the initial stage of its development, the state has adopted a series of measures to stabilize the economy, such as tightening the money market, and so forth.

Summing up, it may be said that the main and special feature of the current economic situation is to proceed from an over-heated growth to a suitable degree of retrenchment or tightening. Town and township enterprises being a constituent part of the great environment of the national economy, they naturally come under this restriction.

First, town and township enterprises are one of the factors promoting the "over-heated" growth of the national economy.

-- Too sharp a rise in the growth rate of output value. In 1984, the gross output value of town and township enterprises in the whole country increased by 40 percent over that of the preceding year, making a contribution of 11.6 percent to the growth rate (13 percent) of the gross output value of society. From January to May this year, the national gross industrial output value increased by 21.3 percent over the same period of last year, whereas the output value of town and township enterprises increased by more than 50 percent.

-- Too sharp an increase in the gross volume of loans. In 1984, outstanding loans of town and township enterprises amounted to 15.16 billion yuan, an increase of 117 percent over the preceding year. The volume of bank loans from January to April this year increased by 1.91 billion at the beginning of the year, showing an increase of 485 percent over the same period of last year.

-- Rapid increase in investment. In 1984, the number of town and village enterprises increased by 100,000 units and, at the end of the year, the original value of the fixed assets increased by 30.9 percent over the preceding year. During the year, the gross scale of investments amounted to 18 billion yuan. This year, the construction scale of town and township enterprises continued to expand.

For example, in nine provinces and municipalities, including Shanxi, Tianjin, Jiangsu and Shandong, 9,196 of last year's town and township enterprise construction projects have been carried over to this year, involving gross investments of 2.6 billion yuan. New projects undertaken this year numbered 9,917 units, involving gross investments of 2.3 billion yuan, in all requiring loans for fixed asset investments and loans for circulating funds for necessary uses amounting to 2.84 billion yuan. This exceeded by 170 percent the capacity to grant loans on the part of the agricultural banks and credit cooperatives of these provinces and municipalities.

A rapid increase in consumption. In 1984, the per-capita wages of employees of enterprises in the towns and villages was 621 yuan, an increase of 14 percent over the preceding year. The gross amount of the salaries and wages of the staff members and workers was 21.9 billion yuan, a net increase of 6.34 billion yuan, or 36.1 percent, over the preceding year.

In addition, a rather sizeable portion of the profit retentions of the town and township enterprises was transformed into consumption funds, thus promoting the expansion of consumption demand on the one hand, and over-rapidly weakening the superiority of the cheap labor power of town and township enterprises on the other.

Second, super-speed development worsens the operating conditions of town and township enterprises.

Here, worsening operating conditions means: On the one hand, there has been an all-round acuteness in favor of supply on various sides.

According to estimates, in the whole year, shortages of funds on the part of the town and township enterprises were in the neighborhood of 42-43 percent of the requirements (computed on the basis of a growth rate of 17 percent in output value); the acute supply situation in steel materials, coal and chemical raw materials, bringing about price increases and raising the production costs of those town and township enterprises enjoying rather scant benefits of planned supply of materials (last year the enterprises' expenditures consumed 64.8 percent of the gross receipts, and a further rise is being estimated for the current year); an extremely large gap in power supply -- particularly in certain localities, the town and township enterprises have suffered losses on account of power shortage; corresponding increases in purchasing expenses have also resulted following large tracts of land being devoted to the building of new plant premises, and the increase in land price; and so on. In many regions, a large number enterprises have all started operations simultaneously, resulting in some having enough business and ultimately in few managing to subsist.

On the other hand, competition has been intensified in the marketing of goods produced by the town and township enterprises. In various localities, products of a low quality-level have appeared simultaneously in the markets, quickly resulting in a lack sales of goods and stockpiling. At the same time, the ability to turn out good-quality products is extremely weak. As a result, a disadvantageous situation featuring "low-quality goods excessively competing with each other" has developed. In 1984, among the town and township enterprises, each 100 yuan of sales roughly incurred the use of 78 yuan of capital funds, an increase of 10.1 percent over the preceding year, while finished goods kept in stock help up, on average, about 40 percent of the fixed circulating funds. In particular, some town and township enterprises that had already exhibited the feature of doing specialized division of work have been compelled to revert to the role of a "small but all-round" enterprises, due to products of an identical nature having been produced in excess and dumped in the market, thus creating an extremely unfavorable situation.

The two aspects mentioned above brought about discouraging results in the operations of the town and township enterprises. Thus, in 1984, the realized net profits on each 100 yuan of capital funds amounted to only 16 yuan and the realized net profits from each 100 yuan of output value amounted to only 12.5 yuan, both being lower than any one of the 3 preceding years. For the whole year, 60,000 enterprises at these two town and village levels have reported deficits, this being an increase of 18,000 deficit units over the preceding year. The total deficit was reported to be 640 million yuan, an increase of some 300 million yuan over the preceding year. Thus, while the peasants have stepped up the organization of industrial enterprises, the benefits obtained have correspondingly decreased.

Finally, town and township enterprises are currently facing a stern situation of economic retrenchment.

Because, in the 4th quarter of last year, farm credits and loans had gone out of control in certain regions, and in view of the demands of the overall economic situation, since the beginning of this year the state has several times demanded that the agricultural banking sector adopt measures to tighten the money market. From January to April this year, the growth rate of farm loans was 28.7 percent, being smaller by 11.3 percent compared with the growth rate in the corresponding period of last year. Nevertheless, there was still an increase of 19.61 billion yuan in credits and loans, of which the loans to town and township enterprises amounted to 9.715 billion yuan, an increase of 365.4 percent over the same period of last year. For this reason, the State Council specially issued a circular demanding that loans to town and township enterprises be kept under strict control and asking that the money market for town and township enterprises be further tightened. The designated target called for confining the increase of loans to town and township enterprises to a limit of 2 billion yuan for the whole year. This indicates that from now on the conditions governing loans to town and township enterprises will be rather rigid.

In short, town and township enterprises that occupy a new status in the national economy are facing new difficulties, that is, difficulties brought about by their too-rapid development. They are currently facing new fluctuations, that is, fluctuations caused by tightening of the money market.

In the new situation, what procedures should be adopted by the town and township enterprises? Judging from the experiences of certain localities, in respect to the town and township enterprises, we should proceed from reality, undertake consolidation work, and actively provide them with guidance so that they can attain further development.

1. Carrying Out Consolidation: Improving the Economic Benefits of Town and Township Enterprises

It should be readily seen that retrenchment in the general situation precisely provides a good opportunity for town and township enterprises to grow on their own and to make self-consolidation. At present, what are the problems that urgently require consolidation and readjustment?

Among the problems the first and foremost is the large-scale, blind undertaking of projects under super-high targets. Certain localities have engaged in level-by-level competition in redoubling of production within certain time limits, without regard to the possible economic results. Individual localities have actually demanded their town and township enterprises to double or redouble their production within the current year and used this as the basis to award or punish the party and administrative cadres of the districts or towns. This eagerness for scores can be readily understood but violations of economic laws must certainly receive punishment.

In establishing an enterprise many conditions are required. Of them, those related to energy, raw materials, market for products, and so forth, cannot be commanded by the town or county concerned and far less are they subject to mere orders or command. In the case of certain projects, their products may for a time appear to be in short supply and to command high prices but if everybody concurrently takes up their production, over-supply will result in no time. The circulation of false information may prompt many enterprises to take concerted action in production and thus bring about huge losses.

In economic activities, investment has inherent risks but high targets imposed from above may incur risks that far exceed the capacity of the enterprises to bear. Hence, it is necessary to resort to redoubling and doubling level by level. In particular, consolidation should be carried out in those counties and towns that have formed large numbers of town and township enterprises and can well influence others. They must overcome the leadership habits of proneness to boasting and exaggeration, craving for greatness and success, wanton use of financial power, and so forth -- habits that have departed from reality. They must truly achieve a growth rate that has economic results.

Second, it is necessary to establish and perfect a system of laws and statutes. In 1984, of the profits after payment of taxes of town and township enterprises, about 40 percent were delivered to the "departments-in-charge," but a portion was spent on a multitude of pretexts, or used for no special purposes, or even squandered through fattening the purses of a minority of influential people. According to an investigation, it was found that at the time of the people's communes, enterprises run by the production teams used to be the "economic backyard" of a small number of cadres and that this practice still persisted. In fact, it is claimed that under the pretext of invigorating the economy the situation has changed from bad to worse.

The crux of the problem lay in the lack of statutes and regulations governing checking the accounts of the enterprises and supervising the distribution and use of their profits, resulting in a small number of people eating from the same big pot at the expense of the majority of people. Certain provinces and regions in south China imposed on the commune and production brigade enterprises a system known as "one contract three changes" [yi heo san kai 0001 0345 0000 2395] and reaped notable results. Certain northern provinces enforced the system of operations by contracting and share-holding and also reaped fairly good results. Enterprises already under contract still have the problem of continuing to improve and perfect the contract method and further improving the service structure (including finance, accounting, editing, technology, raw materials, sales, and so forth) and the market structure (including product marketing and the market for essential materials).

Consolidation carries the meaning of reform. We must never conceive the idea that since the town and township enterprises represent a new system, it no longer needs to be reformed. Under the new condition of the invigoration of urban enterprises, if the town and township enterprises do not resolutely undertake consolidation and reform, they can hardly subsist.

Finally, the direction of the operations of town and township enterprises and their style of work must be consolidated. At present, in their operations and style of work, a small number of town and township enterprises, paying no regard to rules or morals, have been violating laws and discipline. If this is not sternly rectified, not only will the state and the people be harmed but many more town and township enterprises will also be ruined.

Consolidation means the gradual formation of a road leading to the healthy development of the town and township enterprises. In the beginning, it was unavoidable that the town and township enterprises were not well regulated and that certain confusion reigned. But it would hardly be appropriate that with the enterprises accounting for 13 percent of the gross social output value there were still no basic laws to regulate them. It was also understandable that in the disturbances several years ago, all-round consolidation could hardly be made. However, under the current economic developments, time should not be lost in undertaking the consolidation of the town and township enterprises.

With the present constraints on funds, there must be retrenchment in the gross scale of activities of the town and township enterprises. The question is: How should the retrenchment be carried out?

In certain regions, the enterprises would be literally lined up and "each and every one of them would be hit." Thus, everybody's vitality would be sapped and nobody could do anything. This does not seem to be a good method.

Certain other localities simply "molested the weak and feared the strong." Whoever could raise a storm, or endure for long, or firmly resist, or procure strong backing would be supported with funds, without any regard to the economic conditions. This would undoubtedly breed evil consequences.

Past experiences have suggested that it would be preferable to retrench voluntarily, that is to say, based on the economic benefits and by means of market and legal measures. A decision is made as to which enterprises should be retrenched and which retained. The limited resources and funds should be concentrated on those enterprises that can produce the best results and the quickest returns, while a number of those enterprises which do not produce good results should be voluntarily suspended, or closed, or shift to other production lines.

For example, the various counties on the outskirts of Shanghai municipality, upon receiving the State Council circular and based on the realities, proceeded at once to strengthen leadership and, procuring a list of some 1,336 projects still under construction by the town and township enterprises, decided on their liquidation. They suspended the construction of 399 projects, stopped the construction of 126 projects, and decided to continue the construction of the remaining 811 projects. Shaanxi Province also selectively reduced, by 50 percent, the projects under construction by the town and township enterprises and the investments on them. In this connection, aside from fully displaying government's functions of inspection and checking on the enterprises, it is also possible to employ economic leverages, such as raising the interest rates on loans granted to the town and township enterprises so as to enable funds to be concentrated on the best and selected projects.

To contract or draw back voluntarily is an important move in swimming in the enormous sea of commodity economy. Fluctuations are liable to occur in commodity economy. If in the course of this retrenchment the town and township enterprises manage to voluntarily contract, they will certainly be greatly benefited in future storms and fluctuations.

2. Taking the Whole Situation of the National Economy into Consideration, Firmly Insisting on Developing Town and Township Enterprises

Some people hold that with a tight money market, firmly insisting on developing the town and township enterprises is not only impossible but should never happen. This is a short-sighted view and is highly erroneous.

First, "developing" never simply refers to an increase in numbers. First, it implies the constant generation of new qualities. Only in retrenchment is it possible to carry out the principle of the survival of the fittest in regard to the town and township enterprises. It is precisely through retrenchment that the thousands and thousands of town and township entrepreneurs who lacked the conditions to study in economic institutions possess the opportunity to greatly improve their understanding of commodity economy. The evolution of these "soft water" has invisibly raised the quality of the business operations of town and township enterprises and has a positive significance in the further development of town and township enterprises.

Second, the systematic reorganization of our country's industrial structure and the reform of our urban economic structure on the one hand have imposed new demands on the town and township enterprises and, on the other hand, have provided space for the unprecedentedly wide activities of the town and township enterprises. For example, at present, the ratio of the output value of our manufacturing industries tends to be on the high side, yet the ratio of employment they maintain is lower than that of many developing countries. This illustrates that there is still room for the development of medium and small enterprises that are labor-intensive in character. As for other departments and areas, there are even better prospects for full development and employment.

Third, the sources of funds of town and township enterprises do not follow the tightening of the money market and become completely dried up. In 1984, the profits after taxes of the town and township enterprises in the whole country amounted to 18.7 billion yuan. If the system of distribution is improved, then more circulating funds and fixed assets investments will be available for the enterprises. Enterprises at the town level and village level now have fixed assets of a net value of 44.6 billion yuan. On the basis of setting aside depreciation funds at the comprehensive rate of 8 percent, a sum of 3.5 billion yuan can be set aside each year. This is equivalent to 59.5 percent of the equipment loans currently made by the town and township enterprises.

The enterprises at these two levels in the whole country currently have accounts receivable amounting to 14 billion yuan. The excess funds they spent on finished products amount to 4 billion yuan and the goods stockpiled in their godowns are valued at several billion yuan. We should grasp the opportunity of liquidating all these factors and convert dead money into live money. Moreover, there are advance payments of salaries and wages made in the form of loans and deposits of funds made with upper-level organs by communes and production teams for contracts that may all be used, and so on and so forth. All of these are potentials that can be tapped.

It should be noted that the current situation of 800 million peasants taking part in nonagricultural pursuits constitutes an important problem related to the whole situation of our country's modernization program. For a prolonged period in the past, we had been promoting industrialization under the conditions of separation of cities and the countryside. The result was too large an agricultural population. If this situation is not transformed, then it will be difficult to realize the strategic targets set for the end of this century. Hence, if we can only take the whole situation into account, it will not be difficult to find that town and township enterprises not only have a bearing on the agricultural sector but also importantly concern the development of the whole national economy. Their rise has brought benefits to the entire society. Their difficulties naturally deserve that the entire society help in their solution. An overdose of reprimanding, too little help given, and confining town and township enterprises to restricted spots are by no means positive measures.

MA AS SAYS INDUSTRIAL GROWTH RATE UNDER CONTROL

MLJ20522 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0624 GMT 22 Oct 85

["Excessive Growth in China's Industrial Production Has Been Initially Brought Under Control" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)-- In the first 9 months of this year, the momentum of China's economic growth was fine. The trend of excessive growth in industrial production, investment in fixed assets, and consumption funds in the first half of this year was initially brought under control in the third quarter. Ma An, a news spokesman of the State Statistical Bureau, announced this at a news briefing in Beijing today.

In the first three quarters of this year, China's gross value of industrial production was 614.2 billion yuan, an increase of 21.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year. After the Chinese Government adopted measures to control excessive growth in industrial production, the growth rate of total industrial output value began to drop month after month from July. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the growth rate of total industrial output value has dropped from 21.1 percent in the first half of this year to 14.7 percent in September.

In the first 9 months of the year, the growth rate of China's light industry exceeded that of heavy industry. The output value of heavy industry was 306.1 billion yuan and that of light industry was 308.1 billion yuan. Because the growth of investment in fixed assets has been brought under control, the output of heavy industry, particularly machinery products, has dropped a bit; the output of light industry, particularly durable consumer goods, is still growing rapidly. The energy and raw materials industries have grown steadily. By September this year, the output of raw coal was 425.8 million tons; crude oil was 32.02 million tons; and electricity was 300.6 billion kilowatt-hours. Moreover, the quality of manufactured goods, which was on a downward trend in earlier periods, has started to pick up.

With the growth rate of investment in capital construction kept in check, the construction of 169 key priority projects has been speeded up this year. Investment in these projects amounted to 14.6 billion yuan in the first 9 months of this year. By the end of September, 14 projects and 24 single-item projects had been completed and commissioned. The newly added production capacity includes, among other things, exploitation of 10.2 million tons of crude oil, generating units with a total capacity of 1.25 million kilowatts, and coastal ports with a loading and unloading capacity of 20.3 million tons.

The urban and rural markets have been very brisk since beginning of this year. The total of retail sales of social commodities in the first 9 months of this year was 301.9 billion yuan, an increase of 27.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Of this, the sales of durable consumer goods increased most rapidly. The sales of refrigerators increased by 500 percent, electric fans by 150 percent, recorders and washing machines by more than 100 percent, and television sets by 60 percent. Because the growth of consumption funds has been brought under control, the growth of turnover in retail trade gradually slowed down in the third quarter.

Ma An said: From January to August this year, the general level of retail prices increased by 7.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Commodity prices rose considerably in big cities, rising by 11.1 percent in cities with a population of more than 1 million and by 10.4 percent in cities with a population between 250,000 and 1 million. The price adjustment has played a very good role in stimulating the production of meat, vegetables, and aquatic products.

Discusses Grain Production

001000Z Beijing JINJIJI KINWEN SHE in Chinese 0811 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (JINJIJI KINWEN SHE) -- In reply to questions raised by foreign reporters, Ma An, a news spokesman of the State Statistical Bureau, said that a drop in China's grain production this year will not cause a shortage of grain because the grain stored up in the past few years is many times greater than the reduction of output this year.

Ma An said: A signed article carried in JINJIJI KINWEN SHE 19 October estimated that China's grain output this year will be somewhat less than that of last year (800 billion jin), an exceptionally good harvest year, but it will still be close to the output in 1983 (more than 770 billion jin), the second best year ever. He added: "According to my estimate, the actual output will still be less than that."

Ma An held that China's gross value of agricultural production this year will still register an increase over last year. This is because the output of industrial crops, such as oil-bearing crops, sugar crops, jute, gamboge hemp, and cured tobacco has increased by big margins. The output of meat, milk, and aquatic products has also increased considerably. Their value is greater than the loss caused by a drop in grain and cotton production.

Ma An said: Because cotton output increased too much last year, China has made a planned reduction of 26 million mu in the area sown with cotton this year. For this reason, there will certainly be a drop in cotton production.

According to Ma An's analysis, there are three factors contributing to a drop in China's grain production this year: 1) The state has made a planned reduction of 70 million mu in the area sown with grain this year; 2) China has been struck by natural disasters, such as typhoons, waterlogging in the north, and drought in the south; and 3) the grain output per unit area has dropped.

He said: With the exception of cotton, the output of other industrial crops has increased. This is chiefly because the areas sown with these crops have been expanded. The area sown with oil-bearing crops has increased by 30 million mu, with sugar crops by 4.6 million mu, with cured tobacco by 3 million mu, and with jute and gambu hemp by 9 million mu.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON ENTERPRISES INCURRING LOSSES

QMJ-1005 Beijing XINWEN Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 23 Oct 83

(Text) Beijing, 23 Oct (XINWEN) -- The current situation in production at state enterprises is very good, but they are facing an outstanding problem -- suffering of losses -- which merits the close attention of leading comrades of economic departments at all levels. This was pointed out by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance in a "circular on losses incurred in state enterprises" issued on 19 October.

The circular says: State enterprises slightly reduced their losses in January this year, but their losses increased from February to September. Their total losses in the February-September period increased 9.2 percent compared with the same period last year. In the first 9 months of this year, only state enterprises in Nei Monggol, Hunan, Gansu, Qinghai, and Ningxia fulfilled the state plan for making up losses. Losses incurred by state enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, and Yunnan increased during this period.

In analyzing the causes for the increased losses, the circular points out: What merits particular attention is that about 50 percent of the losses incurred resulted from poor management and that about two-thirds of the enterprises suffering losses were small enterprises run by prefectures or counties.

The circular sets forth the following measures for putting an end to the increase in losses:

It is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over the work of making up losses and to institute a system of holding enterprises at all levels responsible for making up their economic losses. The policy of "no subsidies for losses incurred and sharing profits after losses are made up" is to be continued with regard to enterprises suffering losses. In addition, a system of responsibility for losses incurred is to be instituted this year in departments in charge of enterprises suffering losses as a result of poor management. The state will not subsidize enterprises for unplanned losses and will reduce the amount of profits to be retained by departments in charge of such enterprises as well as other funds in order to strengthen their sense of economic responsibility.

Enterprises shall not issue bonuses, nor shall they participate in wage reform, as long as they are suffering losses as a result of poor management. As for those enterprises that cannot make up for their losses within a set time, the departments in charge of them may reduce, to varying extents, their leaders' floating wages, wages related to specific work posts, or even basic wages and should require them to strictly undertake their economic responsibilities.

Enterprises that have suffered heavy losses for a long time and whose assets are not sufficient to cover their debts should definitely be closed down. Enterprises whose losses are larger than their total wages should definitely stop production and be consolidated in an all-round way or converted to produce other products (with the exception of coal mines).

Small state enterprises that are incurring losses may be run by collectives without changing their system of ownership; they should pay taxes according to regulations and be responsible for their profits or losses; such small state enterprises may also be reorganized or may cooperate with other enterprises engaging in different trades so as to enable the strong to help the weak and the big to lead the small.

It is necessary to firmly prevent the setting up of new enterprises that incur losses as a result of wrong decisions. A serious check should be made on capital construction and technical transformation projects that are under way. From now on, if a project is started without state approval and incurs losses as a result of poor management after having been put into production, those who approved the project should be held responsible, and the bank that granted the loan for the project should also bear some responsibility.

After seeking advice on and examining enterprises that incur losses as a result of poor management, the localities and departments concerned should work out plans for these enterprises to make up for their losses, determine the rate of progress, and assign special personnel to take charge of the work.

TALK ON DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

GN241055 Beijing International Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Construction in China" program: Talk on the development of China's communications industry]

[Excerpts] After more than 30 years of construction, China's communications industry has developed into a comprehensive industrial system comprising production and scientific research. Before liberation, China's communications industry consisted of scores of small repair and manufacturing plants capable of assembling general transmitters, receivers, and telephones, all whose parts and accessories had to be imported.

During its First 5-Year-Plan period, China built 10 communications equipment manufacturing plants and a communications research institute and imported some advanced communications equipment. At present, China's communications industry consists of more than 200 factories and research institutes, with 180,000 scientific research and production personnel, and is capable of producing various types of telephone equipment as well as equipment for radio stations, microwave communications, and satellite communications ground stations.

Since the beginning of the 1970's, China began to develop satellite communications by using foreign satellites. In April 1984, China successfully launched the first experimental communications satellite it had developed itself. This raised China's satellite communications technology to a new level.

Since 1976, China has built satellite communications ground stations in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Urumqi, Kunming, and other cities. This year China has built 51 new satellite ground receiving stations, 44 of which have been put into service. The images, color, and sound of the television pictures received at these stations are good.

China has made fairly rapid progress in the research of optical fiber devices and systems since 1976. Optical fiber communication lines have been installed in Shanghai, Beijing, Wuhan, Qiongzhusi, and Nanjing cities since 1979.

China began to develop microwave communications equipment in 1975. It has installed about 30,000 kilometers of microwave communication lines, which is forming an initial network of microwave communications throughout the country. Some of the new equipment has been used in the construction of water conservancy, electric power, oil field, and mining projects.

China's shortwave communications research dates back over 30 years. Having accumulated a fairly rich experience, China is now capable of mass-producing various types of short-wave radio stations.

China's ultrashortwave mobile communications were developed after the founding of New China. At present, over 60 enterprises throughout the country are capable of producing 100,000 sets of ultrashortwave equipment a year. These products are being widely applied in the transport, energy, geological, public security, meteorological, water conservancy, and industrial and mining fields. The quality of the products is improving. Some of the products have reached international standards and are even exported to a number of foreign countries and regions.

80 YIBO MARKS SHANGDANG CAMPAIGN ANNIVERSARY

BJ40611 Beijing XINMIN XIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by 80 Yibo dated 16 September 1985: "A Brilliant Page in the History of the People's Liberation War"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Shangdang campaign, the party history research office of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Changzhi City CPC Committee have published "Collected Articles on Party History -- A Special in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory in the Shangdang Campaign" and the Propaganda Department and the party history research office of the Changzhi City CPC Committee have published "Give Tit for Tat -- Selected Writings on the Shangdang Campaign." This is a significant task.

The Shangdang campaign took place in September and October 1945. At that time, the Chinese people had just won victory in the great war of resistance against Japan. However, persisting in civil war and autocratic rule, Chiang Kai-shek tried to seize the fruit of victory from the people. On the one hand, he telegraphed Comrade Mao Zedong, the leader of our party, for talks in Chongqing; on the other hand, he secretly moved large numbers of troops to north, south, and central China to attack the liberated areas. At Chiang Kai-shek's secret order, Yan Xishan, commander of the KMT 2d war zone who entrenched himself in Shanxi, dispatched 13 divisions to introduce, with the coordination of the Japanese puppet troops, into Xiangyuan, Yunliu, and Luoheng in the southeastern Shanxi liberated area.

"The rights the people have won must never be lightly surrendered but must be defended by arms." Comrade Lin Biao, the then commander of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Military Region, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, its political commissar, resolutely carried out the orders of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. Mastering the main force from Taihang, Taiyue, and southern Shanxi, they led the soldiers and people in the liberated area in launching counterattacks in self-defense at Shangdang District and won a major victory, wiping out more than 35,000 intruding enemy soldiers.

The victory in the Shangdang campaign seriously punctured the arrogance of the KMT reactionaries in waging a civil war, strengthened the position of the CPC in the Chongqing negotiations, and inspired the confidence of the soldiers and people in the liberated area in defeating the KMT reactionaries.

In his article "On the Shanghai Negotiations" Comrade Mao Zedong spoke highly of the Shanghai campaign, pointing out: "The Shanghai area, rimmed by the Taihang Shan, Taiyue Shan, and Zhongtiao Shan, is like a bowl. This bowl contains fish and meat, and Yan Xishan sent 13 divisions to grab it. Our policy also was set long ago -- to give tit for tat, to fight for every inch of land. This time we gave tit for tat, fought and made a very good job of it. In other words, we wiped out all 13 divisions." "If they start fighting, we fight back, fight to win peace. Peace will not come unless we strike hard blows at the reactionaries who dare to attack the liberated areas."

The Shanghai campaign was a big campaign in our fight against the KMT troops. It was the first battle in defense of the fruit of victory in the war of resistance against Japan. Actually, the campaign served as a prelude to the great war of liberation. For this reason, it added an important page in the glorious history of the Chinese people's war of liberation.

The collection includes not only memoirs by many veteran comrades who personally took part in the Shanghai campaign but also documents and materials written at the time of the campaign, thus reproducing magnificent scenes of the Shanghai campaign.

As a participation of the Shanghai campaign, I was quite moved after reading these articles. It is believed that, after reading them, the vast number of readers, and particularly the young comrades, will certainly be able to deepen their understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's military thinking and Comrades Liu Bocheng's and Deng Xiaoping's revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and their ability to direct operations. They will also be able to draw spiritual strength from these articles and to make proper contributions to speeding up the socialist four modernizations program.

LEADERS URGED TO RECOGNIZE IMPORTANT ISSUES

00120901 Beijing 0009201 In Chinese No 10, 18 Sep 83 p 40

[Article by Mi Shouai: "Grasping Major Issues, Grasping Minor Issues"]

[Text] Some people feel that the historic leader Zhu De provided a good model by "exhausting himself in public service." But it was felt he had a small drawback in that he sometimes got engaged in too many routine tasks. For example, he wanted to personally check the details of registers. He wanted to personally inspect any cases where people "had been fined more than 10 units of currency." As a result, "he ran with sweat all day long." Of course, he was not "one to concern himself only with small things." The more important matters remained clear in this mind. Regardless of whether they were large or small matters, he kept them all constantly in mind. His death was said to have been "the will of Heaven," but such a statement is pure humbug. More likely he died from constant overwork.

That leaders should take care of important matters is beyond dispute. However, there are no fixed standards for what is to be classified as "important" and "minor." For example, when Wang Chonglin became mayor, he put controls on beancurd. Was this grasping an important issue or grasping a minor issue? Some people said that Wang Chonglin was being a bit trivial, and asked why something as trifling as beancurd need concern the mayor. Of course, placing controls on beancurd was good; but what about soy sauce, noddies, eggs... should they be controlled? They felt that a mayor should concern himself with important matters.

I agree that a mayor should concern himself with important matters, but such a term is a bit abstract and nonspecific. A few years ago there was the following report: The cotton mill in a certain town caught fire. The fire was of great intensity, swallowing up nearby factories and residences. Then, a report was submitted to the municipal party committee. The Standing Committee of the municipal party committee was meeting at the time. The participants were visibly moved upon hearing of the fire, but the major responsible persons went on with the meeting. Afterwards, some people were critical, saying that the municipal leaders did not grasp important matters and were ossified bureaucrats. However, some other people were outraged by such statements and asked which was most important -- the meeting of the Standing Committee or firefighting.

A simple comparison is not sufficient; we must analyze this a little more specifically. In general, a meeting of the municipal Standing Committee is an important matter, but at the time, it was not as important as firefighting. If a Standing Committee meeting is deferred an hour or two, or even a day or two, it will not give rise to any great problems. However, firefighting is like lifesaving. If the municipal committee leading comrades personally went to the scene, took control, and put out the fire even one minute earlier, how much state and personal property could have been saved?

We can see from this that important matters and minor matters are relative and of different conditions. Some matters appear small, but at other times are of great significance and become important. Some other things appear important, but at other times are not so important, or may have no significance, thus becoming minor matters. Thinking in these terms, when people in a bean-growing village had no beancurd to eat and Wang Chonglin personally took control of the matter, there is no doubt that it was an important matter, and a desirable action. This matter was far more important than the receiving and sending off of guests, which is of little significance, and far more important than the piles of documents and huge numbers of meetings that have reached disastrous proportions. Of course, some receiving and sending off of guests, some meetings, and some documents are necessary. However, it is undesirable for leaders to put all their energy into such things or to always regard them as of supreme importance.

The complexity of this problem lies not only in differences of understanding. Even if everyone agrees on the importance of a matter, how to handle it is still a problem. The matter of rewards and penalties cannot be lightly handled, and registers are not necessarily important. Zhu Geliang's grasping of such things was not necessarily a mistake. Perhaps they needed to be handled in this way. When it was said that he was too "routine" or trivial, this referred to his "personal inspections" or "personal checking."

It is often said: "Of generals, he who sits and watches the outcome will be the leader; he who rushes into the battle will be a follower." This of course is the highest model when employing troops. However, the logic used is obvious: Each person should stick to his own duties and not interfere in things that are the responsibility of others. Based on my own terms of reference, one should look after what he is supposed to look after. What one does not need to "personally" handle, can be delegated to subordinates. Taking control of beancurd was an important matter, but did Wang Chonglin need to go to the beancurd stalls and help steam the beancurd? There was no such need. Had he done this, it would have been grasping at minor, rather than major, issues. What he had to grasp was planning and policies. He had to do the overall work rather than the detailed work. When planning and policies are scientific, there will be people available to steam the beancurd. However, the efforts to do so should come several levels below that of Wang Chonglin. It can be seen that even if a matter is important, how it is grasped is also of great significance.

In brief, on the one hand, leaders need to assess the overall situation and see clearly the major contradictions and main problems. Only then will they be able to grasp them well and see results. On the other hand, leaders must stress "leading" and "guiding" while handling such matters. They must be good at managing things, using strengths on all sides, and bringing into play the enthusiasm of all sorts of people. Only then will they be able to break free from the interference of trivial matters. When attention is paid to these two things, important matters will be grasped, small matters will proceed smoothly and achievements will certainly be realized.

WUHQI URGES STEPPING UP OF MARXIST EDUCATION

WUHQI0101 Beijing WUHQI in Chinese No 18, 18 Sep 65 pp 41-44, 43

[Article by Lu Zhichao: "Reform Teaching, Strengthening Theoretical Education on Marxism in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee attaches very great importance to ideological, ethical, and political theory education under the guidance of Marxism in our schools at all levels. In the first half of this year, on the basis of investigation and study, it put forward its opinions and tentative ideas on reform concerning the arrangement of the teaching and the contents of the methods of education in this area and opinions were widely exchanged with teachers and leaders of teaching work in many schools. Recently, the CPC Central Committee issued a special circular, stipulating the principles, contents, steps, and methods of the reform and called on us to firmly, conscientiously, and systematically do a good job of this work. This is a very important task. In order to fulfill it satisfactorily, we should first fully understand its significance. The following are my personal opinions on the questions related to this teaching, particularly on the importance of reform in the teaching of Marxist theory in our institutions of higher learning.

The importance of the reform in teaching the subjects of Marxist ideology and theory in our schools of various levels is determined by the importance of these subjects themselves.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding ideology for our party and state and the theoretical basis for our party in leading China's revolution and construction. When we carried out our new democratic revolution in the past, it was under the guidance of Marxism and by integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's actual practice we achieved our victory. When we carry out our construction and reform in various spheres today, we must continue to rely on the guidance of Marxism and on integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the actual practice in China. This is a truth that has been tested and proved by a great deal of practice in history and it is also the most important historical experience that our party and the people in our country have gained in their prolonged struggle.

The position of Marxism in our country's cause of socialist construction has determined the extremely important position of the courses of Marxist theory and ideology in education in our schools of various levels. The courses of this type taught in our schools of various levels include: The ideology and ethics course in our primary schools; the ideology and politics course in our middle schools; and the Marxist theory courses in our institutions of higher learning. These courses are an important part of our entire school education, the core of the party's ideological and political work in our schools, and an important sign that shows our socialist schools are different from capitalist ones. Our schools train socialist laborers and personnel for socialist construction.

In order to fulfill the task of training this kind of personnel, we must strengthen the party's ideological and political work and ideological and theoretical education in our schools. Naturally, the teaching of Marxist ideology and theory courses should coordinate with other ideological and political work the party is carrying out in our schools, the teaching of other courses, and other useful activities of various kinds. However, it is the basis and core of the ideological and political work and the ideological and theoretical education that we are carrying out among our students, and therefore cannot be replaced by any other course or by any other form of education or activity. Only through a systematic education in Marxism that proceeds from the easy to the difficult in an orderly way, step by step, can we enable our students to gradually understand the knowledge laws concerning politics, economics, sociology and other spheres of the socialist society and learn the skill to correctly observe various kinds of social phenomena and to correctly handle the relations between themselves as individuals and society.

Only through this can we enable our students to gradually understand the social ethics and the socialist ethics, law and discipline that citizens of our country must observe, foster lofty morality and quality, and establish the sense of observing discipline and law. Only through this can we enable our students to understand the basic experience of integrating basic Marxist theory and the universal truth of Marxism with the actual practice of the revolution and construction in China, foster a correct outlook on life and the world, acquire the ability to apply the Marxist stance, viewpoints, and methods in analyzing problems, and be aware of the duties that the younger generation shoulders for the great cause that the CPC and the Chinese people are carrying out.

In short, the Marxist ideology and theory courses in our schools play a decisive role in laying the foundations of political orientation, thought, and morality for our youngsters and youths throughout their lives, heightening their patriotic, collectivist, socialist, and communist awareness, and training generation after generation of builders of communism who have ideals and morality and who are educated and observe discipline.

The importance of education in Marxist ideology and theory is particularly clear in our institutions of higher learning. The task of our institutions of higher learning is to train various kinds of professionals for our socialist construction. After they graduate, the students of these institutions will become backbone forces in carrying out the modernization program in all fields, and some of them will become leaders in various sectors. Therefore, their political awareness, thought, and theoretical level will have an extremely great impact on the progress of the modernization program and will be vital to the future of our country's socialist construction. For students majoring in human studies and social sciences, the question of whether they are able to understand and correctly apply relatively more Marxist theory has a bearing, not only on the question of whether or not they will be able to use their professional knowledge in our socialist construction, but also on whether or not they will be able to correctly learn and master their professional knowhow and whether or not they will be able to adhere to Marxism and score creative achievements in their future research work and practice. For students majoring in science, engineering, medicine, agriculture, and so on, their level of Marxist thought and theory has a bearing not only on the question of whether or not they will be able to apply their professional knowledge wholeheartedly for the socialist construction of their motherland, but also on whether or not they will have the scientific thinking methods of materialist dialectics and whether or not they will be able to master profoundly the objective laws that govern the fields of their study and research. In short the results of the education in Marxist ideology and theory will to a very great extent determine the world outlook and political and ideological orientations of the various lines of professionals trained by our institutions of higher learning. This is of vital importance for the supply of personnel for our country's four modernizations.

Only when we fully understand the extremely great importance of education in Marxist ideology and theory in our schools, particularly, in our institutions of higher learning, can we realize the importance and urgency of carrying out educational reform in this field. Why should we carry out the reform? Because these courses are so important that the existing arrangement of courses, contents, and methods of teaching badly fail to meet the requirements for training personnel for the new historical period and can hardly fulfill the tasks for this education or make this education play its due role.

Since the founding of the PRC, courses in Marxist ideological and theoretical education have been established in our schools of all levels. Generally speaking, great achievements have been scored in teaching these courses and they have made their contribution to the work of training fine personnel for socialist construction and developing a large number of Marxists. In the prolonged work of teaching, the schools of various levels and the vast number of teachers have been loyal to the undertaking of education in Marxism, overcoming a variety of difficulties and making valuable efforts to continue to improve and strengthen the teaching of these courses. Their achievements include the writing of much valuable teaching material, the accumulation of good experience, and the emergence of a number of fine teachers who are well received by the students. These are facts that cannot be denied and are also the foundations and preconditions that make it possible for us to put forward the task of reforming education.

However, we should also see that first, because of the change in historical conditions, and then because of a variety of other reasons, such as the interference of our previous "leftist" mistakes, losses caused by delay, and the influence of dogmatism, the teaching of ideological and theoretical results in our schools at present seriously fails to meet the requirements of our socialist modernization and reform. This is mainly shown in the fact that the teaching contents are relatively outdated and are to various extents divorced from the development of the times, the development of science, technology, economics, and politics in the world, the practice of China's socialist modernization and reforms at present, the reality of the students' minds, and the requirements of the students' study.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee we have made many efforts to improve the teaching contents and relevant teaching materials and added some new teaching materials but generally speaking, we have failed to bring about a radical change in the relatively outdated nature of the teaching.

Because of the prolonged practice of closing our country to international contacts, we neither understood nor studied many of the developments in science and technology in various countries of the world and the development of world economics, politics, and culture in the past decades. Our courses have failed to fully reflect the new situation or to assimilate new achievements in social and natural sciences. Our courses have also failed to fully reflect the new experiences and problems of socialist construction in various countries and of the international workers movement. Nor have they reflected fully the problems that have cropped up in the new practice, new experience and reality in various sectors since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and which need further investigation. Therefore, much of the arguments and situations discussed in our courses fail to rouse students' interest, while a large number of practical questions on theory and understanding that our students have asked are not given Marxist answers. This is a long-standing problem that many comrades in our schools are keen to solve. Moreover, the arrangement of the courses in the schools of various levels is not rational enough and some of the courses overlap one another. In particular, much of the philosophy and political economy taught in our middle schools is repeated in the courses at our institutions of higher learning.

This is detrimental to the teaching both in our middle schools and in our institutions of higher learning. There are also many defects in our methods of teaching and examination. The above has, to a very great extent, caused the teaching of our ideological and theoretical courses to be devoid of convincing, attractive, or militant forces making it difficult for it to play its due role in our school education. Therefore, a reform in this aspect of education is imperative. It has already become one of the urgent tasks in training a generation of construction personnel who have ideals and morality, and who are educated and observe discipline.

The key to the reform of education in Marxist ideology and theory is to conscientiously implement the principle of combining theory with practice, and thus turn these courses into lively and interesting ones that have rich scientific knowledge and profound ideological contents and are closely related to our times and to the real social life in our country. This reform is not only a demand of reality, but is also determined by the essence of Marxist theory. Marxism has never been, nor can be, a closed and solidified system. It must continue to develop along with the development of the times and of other branches of science. Inevitably, it must continue to absorb without cessation, the new achievements and understanding in various fields of natural and social sciences, and to research into and answer the new problems that have cropped up in reality.

Therefore, the courses that teach students Marxist ideology and theory should not only use plenty of correct basic facts and knowledge to historically and scientifically explain the emergence of Marxism and correctly expound on the basic principles of Marxism in totality. Particularly, they should be closely linked with the new developments in economics, politics, science and technology in our times and with the reality in our students' minds, guiding our students in applying the basic viewpoints and methods of Marxism in vigorously considering and answering the new problems raised by our reality. In other words, the teaching of courses of Marxist ideology and theory must be geared to the modernization, to the times and to the future. What we teach our students should animate and develop Marxism rather than being stagnant and rigid dogmas that we force them to learn by heart. The reason why the dogmatic contents and methods of teaching have failed to solve the students' problems of ideology and understanding, or to be well received by them, is first of all because it runs counter to Marxism.

The contents and requirements for courses on Marxist ideology and morality and political theory in the schools of various levels put forward by the CPC Central Committee in its circular, embody the principle of integrating theory with practice. The arrangement of the courses, stage by stage and level by level, from our primary schools through our middle schools and institutions of higher learning, has not only taken into consideration the different requirements of education in the schools of different levels imposed by the socialist modernization and the connection between these courses, but has also taken into consideration the characteristics of the development of thought, knowledge and mentality in our youngsters and youths during their different periods of growth, and embodied the teaching principle of proceeding from the easy to the difficult, from the concrete to the abstract, and from phenomena to essence, step by step in an orderly way.

From the point of view of the contents and requirements of education in Marxist theory at our institutions of higher learning, in the arrangement of the courses, we should first consider the principle of integrating the basic principles of Marxism with China's practice. On the one hand, we require that education in basic Marxist theory be carried out in totality and in light of the historical development and thus enable the students to understand the historical sources, major contents and modern development of the basic principles of Marxist philosophy, science of history, economics, political science, and scientific socialism.

On the other hand, through the course of the history of the Chinese revolution and the socialist construction in China, we carried out education on integrating the basic principles of Marxism with the practice in China and enable our students to understand the basic experience of the Chinese revolution and the theory, policies, and practical knowledge behind the socialist construction and reform at present.

In order to help our students widen their field of vision and enable them to have the correct stand and relatively strong adaptability under the environment of opening up to the outside world, we should also teach them some appropriate knowledge about politics, economics, and international relations in the present world. As common courses for all faculties in our institutions of higher learning, we should say that this arrangement of courses is relatively reasonable. Of course, the most difficult thing to do in the reform of education is not the arrangement of the courses. A truly difficult problem lies in how we are to implement the principle of integrating theory with practice and add new contents to the teaching of all sections of the courses. The CPC Central Committee's circular also puts forward requirements of principle in this area. These requirements of principle need to be made concrete in the process of writing new teaching materials. Therefore, the work of editing and writing new teaching material is the key link in educational reform and it is also an arduous task.

In short, the basic goal of this educational reform is to preserve and carry on the essence of the Marxist theory of being closely linked with reality and of continuously developing and making progress, and to overcome the shortcomings in the current contents and methods of teaching in order to facilitate strengthening of the position and role of courses in Marxist theory in our schools, in order to effectively heighten the ideological level and improve the political quality of the students in our schools of various levels, and in order to train a large number of personnel who are consciously loyal to the cause of socialist modernization and who have pioneering spirit.

This is an important part of the reform of all education in our schools. Understanding this fact is of particularly great significance for the comrades who are engaged in teaching Marxist ideology and theory courses, in particular, for those who are responsible for the work of teaching in schools of various levels. If we look down upon or neglect the position and role of Marxist ideology and theory courses in our schools, it will be impossible for us to really understand the significance in the reform of this education or to make efforts to do this work well.

At present, some comrades are pitting Marxist ideology and theory courses against cultural and professional courses. They pay attention to the significance of education in cultural and professional knowledge for our modernization (this is entirely correct.) But, they fail to properly understand the significance of education in Marxist thought and morality and in political theory. (They should not do this.) Some comrades hold that since education in this area is not much suited to the demands of the situation or the students' needs, this shows that it is not important. Others even regard this education as something "not essential." Therefore, whenever they talk about reform, they mainly think about ways to reduce the number of classes for these courses and the elimination of necessary examinations. They do not pay attention to how we are to improve, enrich, and develop this education. This understanding does not conform to the principle of our education nor does it meet the CPC Central Committee's requirements on the reform of education in Marxist theory courses.

Our party has repeatedly emphasized that while carrying out the construction of a high degree of material civilization, we must strive to build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization. Practice has proved that the more vigorously we open up to the outside world and enliven the economy at home, the greater the importance that we should attach to the party's ideological and political work and education in Marxist ideology and theory. We should not only enable our students to master the scientific and cultural knowledge that is necessary for the modernization, but first of all we should enable them to have a firm and correct political orientation and to be dedicated to serving the people. We should realize the importance of the reform in teaching of courses in Marxist ideology and theory in our schools from such a high plane.

The CPC Central Committee's circular points out that while strengthening the CPC Central Committee's macro guidance over the reform of teaching of courses in Marxist ideology and theory, we should give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the schools of various levels, and in particular, of our teachers. Our vast number of teachers are presently very active in carrying out the reform of this education. Many schools and teachers are improving the teaching of the original courses in light of the requirements and in the spirit of reform. At the same time, some schools that are provided with the necessary conditions have already begun making preparations for experiments for reform. In this process, we should obey the requirements of principle on the arrangement of the courses of the schools of various levels, and ensure the necessary time for teaching and adequate manpower for editing the teaching materials.

On the other hand, we should make, in the light of our actual conditions, concrete arrangements of the courses and make diverse tests and experiments concerning the contents and methods of teaching. In order to do this work well, it is very important to have a correct and unified understanding of the importance and significance of the work when this reform begins.

As long as all of us have such an understanding, as long as we all give full play to our initiative and creativeness, and as long as we all continue to this work firmly, conscientiously, systematically, and soundly, we will certainly be able to achieve the expected results in teaching the courses in Marxist ideology and theory.

INDIVIDUALS PERMITTED TO PURCHASE ANTIQUE BOOKS

00180444 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Oct 85 p 1

[S: staff reporter Jing Jun]

[Text] The ban on purchases of antique books by individuals has been lifted in China, but their exportation is still prohibited. The China Bookstore, the largest dealer of old books in the country, is sponsoring a book fair that will run through next Wednesday in Beijing. It provides individuals for the first time with the opportunity to buy centuries-old rare editions.

Zhou Yan, a senior executive of the central store in Liulichang, Xuanwu District, said some books on sale date back to the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties. They can be bought by both individuals and agencies but their exportation is forbidden. The new ruling, however, marks a definite departure from the formerly rigid ban on purchases of such books by individuals.

Zhou said the real attraction of the fair is the sale of books printed by using original wood blocks found by the bookstore and books that are out of print. In recent years, the store has dispatched representatives across the country to search for ancient wood blocks. Its printing house this year has turned out more than 5,000 books of 40 kinds of using the ancient wood blocks, Zhou said.

The store also buys and sells second-hand books and those printed during the past few decades. In the first five days of the fair, a total of 21,000 of these books as well as books printed with ancient wood blocks were sold. Some 1,000 customers a day visit the fair, held in the backyard of the central store, and in two other branch stores on Liulichang Street which is dotted by antique stores and crafts shops.

Founded in 1952, the bookstore deals mainly in providing readers with books written in the ancient time. New libraries and universities often consult the store, and its customers consist mainly of those looking for books out of print and reprints of ancient books. The store's total business last year amounted to 9 million yuan, and that figure is expected to increase to 10 million yuan this year, Zhou said. China Bookstore operates 18 outlets in addition to the central store in Beijing.

MILITARY COMMISSION LEADERS MARK JOURNAL FOUNDING

04231205 Beijing XINUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 (ZT 22 Oct 85)

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINUA) -- The Renmin Junyi Publishing House today sponsored a tea party to mark its 35th founding anniversary as well as the 35th anniversary of the inauguration of RENMIN JUNYI [People's Medical Officer 0086 1046 6511 6829] journal. Leading comrades of the Central Military Commission [CMC] encouraged the publishing house and the journal to serve the modernization of the people's Army in a still better way.

On the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the Renmin Junyi Publishing House, Xu Xiangqian, CMC vice chairman, inscribed the name of the publishing house. Nie Rongzhen, CMC vice chairman, and Yu Qiuli, Yang Deshi, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhi, secretaries general of the CMC, wrote inscriptions to congratulate it and encouraged it to make still greater contributions to the modernization of our Army.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ITS USE OF TRADITIONAL CHARACTERS

04211217 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial note: "To Our Readers"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION has been published for more than 3 months and has won warm support and attention from people in various circles. This has greatly encouraged us. In the past 3 months, many readers have written letters to us to make various criticisms and proposals. These opinions have greatly helped our work. We hereby express our deep gratitude to our readers. We are willing to carefully listen to our readers' opinions and to accept good opinions after careful consideration so as to improve our work and make the newspaper better satisfy the readers.

Many overseas readers who are used to reading traditional Chinese characters have expressed their satisfaction at the use of traditional Chinese characters by RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION. They say that this enables them to read the newspaper more easily and also shows the newspaper editors' thoughtfulness toward Overseas Chinese.

However, some overseas people have aired different opinions, saying that the use of simplified Chinese characters is an established policy of the Chinese Government, so even reading materials designed for Overseas Chinese should not be published in traditional Chinese characters. Otherwise, the publications will not be favorable to the popularization of simplified Chinese characters in overseas areas and to the teaching of the Chinese language based on simplified characters in many foreign countries. What is more, Chinese students in foreign countries who are from Mainland China will also find it inconvenient to read the newspaper, because they are used to reading simplified Chinese characters. The use of traditional characters may also throw doubt on the Chinese Government's principle on the use of simplified characters.

When we decided to use traditional Chinese characters in publishing the overseas edition, we considered that most Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Taiwan compatriots have been accustomed to using traditional characters for a long time and are not quite familiar with simplified characters, and that the use of traditional characters would make it easier for them to read the newspaper. This does not mean any change in our government's policy for the use of simplified characters.

In the future, ties between domestic and overseas people will become closer and closer, and economic and cultural exchanges, as well as exchanges in other fields, will expand substantially. In order to help Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Taiwan compatriots gradually learn more simplified Chinese characters, so that they may better exchange information with people on the Chinese mainland and better read publications from the mainland, beginning today, we will give over a certain space on page 5 to carrying some teaching material on simplified characters, such as lectures on simplified characters and some two-version articles. In the future, we will gradually expand the use of simplified characters in light of specific conditions. It is our hope that these steps will be supported by our readers in all circles.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS AT BEIJING HOTEL OPENING

GW251050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- A modern hotel, designed, built and managed by Chinese, was inaugurated in Beijing today.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by over 100 people including Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Gu Mu, director general of the National Tourism Administration Han Kehua and Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong.

The 270-room hotel is named after Pao Sai Loung (Bao Zhaocong), father of Yue-kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group. It was built with a generous donation from Yue-kong Pao. Mr Pao and his party also attended today's ceremony.

Located in the eastern part of Beijing City, the hotel comprises a triangular building and two wings with a total floor space of 26,500 square meters.

FUJIAN ELECTS NEW CONGRESS CHAIRMAN

00250349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Fuzhou, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, which concluded today, elected Cheng Xu chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress; Wang Yan and Wen Xiashan were elected vice chairmen. The session also approved the resignation of Hu Hong as chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

NEW FUJIAN CPPCC LEADERSHIP ELECTED

00250541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded this afternoon after a 4-day session. Yuan Gai was elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and Xu Jimei (6079 7162 5019) was elected vice chairman.

Yuan Gai is 63 years old. He has been Standing Committee member of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Affairs Committee. Xu Jimei, 61, has been vice director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Fujian Provincial People's Government.

WANG FANG ATTENDS ZHEJIANG CONGRESS SESSION

00241221 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The 16th Session of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress began in Hangzhou today. At today's meeting, Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: In the course of studying the guidelines set forth by the conference, we should have a correct and clear idea of the situation and carry out reforms persistently. In light of the actual situation, we should also pay special attention to dealing with certain typical issues and study them thoroughly. The issues of party members work style and commodity prices, which the people are particularly concerned about, must be handled effectively.

Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, chaired and addressed today's session. On improving the operations of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, he said: The guidelines set forth by the National Conference of Party Delegates are guiding principles for the operation of the whole party as well as of provincial people's congresses. Studying the guidelines of the conference is the most important ideological task of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at present. In the course of studying and implementing these guidelines, we must effectively improve the operation of People's Congress standing committees at all levels, strive to promote socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system, intensify education on law, and support the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee attending today's meeting were Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong, and Zhu Luxiang. Attending the meeting as observers were Zhejiang Vice Governor Xu Qichao and leading members of the provincial People's Higher Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Public Security Bureau, and the provincial administration of industry and commerce, and chairmen of People's Congress standing committees of various cities, counties, and districts.

TYPHOON DAMAGE, CASUALTIES ON HAINAN ISLAND

HK240124 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Violent typhoon No 21 of this year has affected the whole of Hainan Island and the losses in crops and houses are serious. Today the provincial government sent comfort work groups to the counties and cities seriously affected by the disaster to pay comfort visits and to understand the situation of the disaster.

Although this violent typhoon struck areas along the coast in Sanya City, it affected areas in a radius of 200 to 300 kilometers, and the whole island suffered high winds. Wind strength in areas directly hit by the typhoon exceeded force 12. The whole island suffered torrential rains, resulting in the rising of river levels and sea tides in the whole region. Communication lines and electricity in the majority of counties and cities were suspended for 1 to 2 days.

By yesterday evening, except for Sanya City and Lingshui County, which were most seriously affected by the disaster and whose situation was not clear because their lines of communications were broken, the counties and cities reported 7 people killed, 34 injured, 1,300 houses collapsed, and some 500,000 mu of late paddy rice affected, 360,000 mu of sugarcane and other crops broken down, and relatively big losses in rubber trees.

NEW MAJOR CONTAINER WHARF GOES INTO OPERATION

GW242024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Guangzhou, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Southern China's biggest container wharf went into operation at the Haangpu new port here today. It includes two berths able to accommodate 10,000-ton-class ships, and has an annual cargo-handling capacity of 1,100,000 tons. The wharf has a 471-meter-long quayside, 7,000 square meters of warehousing and a stockyard area which can hold 100,000 standard containers. Roads, railways and other infrastructure serving the wharf have been completed, said port officials. The number of container berths in China is scheduled to grow to 13 by the end of this year.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK230249 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong made an important speech at the provincial planned parenthood work conference on 22 October. He demanded that the province strengthen leadership, arrange the population plan for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and continue to work hard and get a good grasp of planned parenthood work this coming winter and spring and next year.

On the situation in the province's planned parenthood work this year, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Thanks to the attention paid by the leaders at all levels and the hard work of the planned parenthood work cadres, the province has scored very great success in planned parenthood. Apart from controlling population growth, we have also improved the standard of the work and the policies. Our work methods have become more rational and our work style more truth-seeking. The people are understanding ever more clearly the importance of this work.

Mao Zhiyong said: Next year is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is also a peak year for births. If we relax planned parenthood, population growth will get out of control and this will also have an impact on economic construction. Hence, planned parenthood work cannot be relaxed in the slightest.

YUNNAN LEADER STRESSES SPIRIT OF NATIONAL MEETING

HKJ29125 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 (NY 22 Oct 85)

[Excerpts] Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Fu Qiaozhu stressed in a speech this morning at the provincial CPC Committee's conference of county party committee secretaries: It is necessary to apply the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates to unify our thinking and action. Fu Qiaozhu first said in his speech: We must fully understand the importance of the National Conference of Party Delegates. He then outlined five views on studying the spirit of the conference:

1. It is necessary to apply the dialectical materialist viewpoint to correctly analyze and view the situation. So long as the thinking of the whole party is unified, it will be able to lead the people of all nationalities to unite and work to overcome difficulties and score still greater achievements.
2. We must persistently put reform in the first position in all work. At present the political and economic situation is very good and extremely favorable for unfolding all-round reform. We must seize this excellent opportunity to carry out bold exploration and also pay attention to promptly discovering and solving problems. We should strive to make a success of the reforms in not too long a time.
3. We must solve properly the questions of guiding ideas and development strategy for the province's economic work in line with the spirit of the proposal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The basic guiding idea for the province's economic work during the period of the plan should be as follows: 1) Persistently put reform in the first place, and strive to basically lay the foundation for a new economic setup in the course of 5 years of hard work. 2) Continue to strengthen agriculture, which is the foundation. The development and enrichment of Yunnan's 30 million peasants is a decisive factor in the province's economic and social development. 3) Maintain appropriate proportions of accumulation and consumption, and achieve basic balance of general social supply and demand, so as to create a fine economic and social environment for reform. 4) Exert real efforts to improve the management of the existing enterprises and raise their economic results. We must handle properly the relationship between quality and quantity and between growth rate and economic results. 5) Truly solve the problem of simultaneously grasping the building of the two civilizations, and gain successful practical experience in building spiritual civilization.

The province's economic development strategy is as follows: 1) Continue to strengthen agriculture, the foundation. We must persistently rely on policies and science, actively and steadily readjust the rural production structure, and maintain all-round and steady development of agriculture, to enable the 30 million peasants to get rich as soon as possible. 2) Absolutely control the scale of investment in fixed assets and ensure basic balance of general social supply and demand. 3) We must truly shift our main efforts in leading economic work to grasping the management and economic results of the existing enterprises. 4) Do a good job in commercial circulation, and stabilize market prices.

4. Strive to promote the building of spiritual civilization and tangibly strengthen ideological and political work.

5. New and old cadres must unite and cooperate and make contributions to promoting reform and the modernization drive.

Fu Qiaozhu said in conclusion: We must seriously study and implement well the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. He said: The central authorities recently issued a circular on seriously studying and publicizing the documents of this conference. The provincial CPC Committee has also put forward views on implementing them. The province must seriously implement these.

NEI MUGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT STUDY MEETINGS

562006400 Bohbot Nei Muggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Recently, the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional CPC Committee held consecutive study meetings to deeply study the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates in line with the actual situation in the region. The meetings stressed that efforts should be made to thoroughly and accurately grasp the spirit of the national conference, to integrate the practice of being responsible to the central authorities with that of being responsible to the masses, and to further do a good job in fostering unity and carrying out construction and reform in the region by seeking truth from facts and tailoring measures to local conditions.

Comrade Zhou Hui, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, presided over the study meetings and took the lead in voicing opinions. At the meetings, participating comrades totally supported the situation analysis given in the speeches of central leading comrades at the National Conference of Party Delegates. They pointed out that our region, as elsewhere in the country, has brought very profound changes in the political and economic situation in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by upholding the principle of bringing order out of chaos, conducting overall reforms, and of simultaneously building the two civilizations. The prevailing situation in conducting overall reform in economic systems with the emphasis on urban reform in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has been better than we expected. The current period has indeed been the best and most crucial stage since the founding of the PRC. This is the main aspect and essence of the current situation, and must be firmly acknowledged. However, we should clearly note that our work still has some problems and shortcomings. Some cadres and the masses still have some incomplete or incorrect beliefs or viewpoints. Therefore, we should earnestly and painstakingly deal with existing problems, on the one hand, by seeking truth from facts and being fair and reasonable, under the guidance of the spirit of the national conference, in order to steadily push forward the drive to conduct overall reforms in economic systems with emphasis on urban reforms; and on the other hand we should do a good job in organizing study activities in the spirit of the national conference and conducting education on the current situation and policies in order to truly integrate the ideology of the broad masses of cadres and the people with the spirit of the national conference. Leading cadres at all levels should hold discussions with cadres and the masses on the basis of earnestly studying and grasping the spirit of the documents and deeply carrying out investigation and studies in order to publicize the spirit of the documents adopted at the national conference. Comrades on the propaganda front should enhance their sense of party spirit, adapt themselves to the party's cause, delve into reality and carry out investigation and study, do a good job in fostering model cases, and should conduct propaganda and education on the current situation and policies in a lively manner in order to enable the broad masses of cadres and the people to differentiate between principal aspects and secondary ones and between essence and nonessence and to further enhance their understanding on the party's line, principles, and policies.

At the meetings, participating comrades held that it is imperative to deal well with the relationship between the drive for conducting reform and economic construction. Judging from the current situation, efforts should be made to arrange economic construction favorable to the drive for conducting reforms. It is imperative to effectively curtail the scope of capital construction in conducting the economic work and to adapt capital construction projects to our financial and material resources. Efforts should be made to earnestly grasp management and technical renovations among the existing enterprises in order to increase economic returns.

We should vigorously develop communications and transportation. The issue of grain, which affects the situation as a whole, must be earnestly dealt with and by no means should we overlook it. We should adopt measures to encourage major areas engaging in grain production to vigorously develop grain production.

At the meetings, they also held that it is imperative to uphold the principle of building the two civilizations simultaneously while building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Both positive and negative experiences have shown that more work conducted in economic construction requires much better jobs in building spiritual civilization and enhancing ideological and political work. They pointed out that enhancing ideological and political work means that we should have a clear-cut stand in supporting the right and eliminating the wrong and straightening out party style and social morale in order to lead cadres and masses to wholeheartedly engage in work and production. The leadership at all levels, particularly leading cadres at or above the banner-count level, should take the lead in enhancing confidence in communist ideals, engaging in work by being extremely responsible, abiding by discipline, and in setting forth strict demands for themselves.

At the meetings, they also held that replacing the old with the new by vigorously building the third echelon represents the creativity of the party. The National Conference of Party Delegates has set an example for us. Therefore, we should earnestly sum up experience and do a good job in readjusting or reinforcing the leading bodies at all levels in a planned manner and step by step by maintaining relative stability between old and new staffers in order to maintain the echelon structure.

At the meetings, they also held discussions on the major work for the winter-spring period, urging leading personnel of the party and government organs at or above the banner-county level to go deep into schools, industrial and mining enterprises, scientific research units, and townships, towns and units to carry out investigation and studies and to solicit opinions in order to work out arrangements with the masses for the work of the winter-spring period.

TIANJI CPC STANDING COMMITTEE READJUSTED

8K242353 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin GGBU GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, a partial readjustment has been made in members of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee. Comrade Zhang Laimang was removed from the posts of deputy secretary and Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee. Comrades Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, and Liu Zengshu were removed from their posts as Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee. Comrade Song Zhenshan was removed from the posts of Standing Committee member and member of the municipal CPC Committee. Comrade [redacted] was appointed Standing Committee member and deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee. Comrades (Zhang Binghua), (Zheng Guozhong), and (Bai Huali) were appointed members and Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee.

After readjustment, the Standing Committee of the municipal CPC Committee is composed of 13 members. Comrade Ni Zhifu was appointed secretary of the municipal CPC Committee. Comrades Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaoxun, and Nie Bichu were appointed deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee. Comrades Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, Wu Guomo, Chen Yiyi, (Zhang Binghua), (Zheng Guozhong), and (Bai Huali) were appointed standing committee members of the municipal CPC Committee.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

SEKJ0409 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 CPT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The provincial county-level party rectification work conference, which concluded today, pointed out that improvement of party style should be emphasized particularly in the county-level party rectification, and that party rectification should be integrated with reform. Li Lian, secretary, and Liu Chengwen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at today's session. The conference relayed Comrade Bo Yibo's speech given at a forum of secretaries of eight prefectural and city CPC committees on party rectification work sponsored by the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, and heard an introduction of (Zhu Rongsheng), secretary of the Heilongjiang Prefectural CPC Committee, on the experiences in carrying out successful county-level party rectification. We should solve problems of understanding party rectification. It noted: At present it merits our attention that some of our leading comrades have not properly solved their problems of understanding and determination in party rectification. They do not clearly understand the importance and urgency of party rectification and the seriousness and danger of an unhealthy party style, fail to implement the guideline of administering the party strictly, and are not resolute in carrying out party rectification successfully. There are other leading comrades who do understand the problems of their own units or localities, and where the problems lie. However, they lack the determination and courage to solve them. This is a rather prevailing situation.

The conference pointed out: In order to make county-level party rectification successful, we should resolutely implement the system of party responsibility for administering party affairs. Prefectural and city CPC Committee secretaries should assume full leadership over county-level party rectification. They should familiarize themselves with the situation of each county-level party rectification unit and study ways to solve the major problems that need solution. They should never leave these major problems unsolved. During the county-level party rectification period, secretaries of county and district CPC committees should devote their efforts and time to party rectification.

When reviewing the province's situation in verifying and investigating the three types of persons, the conference noted: The general situation in verifying and investigating the three types of persons in our province is good. Judged by the standard of the CPC Central Committee's demands, we still have some problems that we must not neglect. Major ones are the slow progress in determining the nature of the mistakes, the failure of some localities and units to comprehensively understand and master policies, and some weak units and links. For this reason, it is necessary to speed up work to determine the nature of the mistakes, rectify policies, act according to policies conscientiously, and continue the verification and investigation work of weak units. The conference pointed out: Eliminating the three types of persons is an important task in party rectification and a key to purifying the organization. Therefore, we should make it a success from beginning to end and never leave it undone lest these persons become a base.

JILIN CPC HOLDS MEETING WITH NONPARTY PERSONAGES

SK250505 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] On 22 October, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting with the participation of nonparty personages from all circles and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee to relay the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and to report the situation on the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC Committee.

Attending the meeting were Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Jingshi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; some NPC deputies and some nonparty members of the National CPPCC Committee who were staying in Changchun; some nonparty Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress; all Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of various democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations; and some personages without party affiliation -- more than 100 people in all.

The meeting was presided over by Zhang Fengqi, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee. Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu respectively relayed the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the 4th and the 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the important speeches of some leading comrades of the central authorities; and circulated the situation on the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC Committee that was held with the aim of implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates.

In close combination with the practical situation of our province, and from the angle of penetratingly implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Gao Di expressed his opinions on making a correct analysis of the current political situation, giving priority to reform projects, simultaneously grasping the building of the two civilizations, and straightening out party style.

LI GUOXIAN ATTENDS LIAONING ATHLETES RALLY

SK240652 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] This afternoon at the provincial physical cultural and sports techniques college, the provincial people's government held a victory and commendation rally for athletes, coaches and all other members of the sports team who scored outstanding achievements in the first national juveniles' sports event, for the province's athletes who have won first and second places in the world championship and the world cup contests since the beginning of this year, and for the province's No 2 soccer team, which has been promoted to an A-class team as a result of winning the national soccer tournament.

Attending the victory meeting were leading comrades Li Guoxian, Dai Suli, Shen Xianhui, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Zhiyuan, Lin Sheng, and Yue Weichun. They were flowers honoring those athletes and their coaches who won 20 gold medals at the first national juveniles' sports event, and for some world champions. Vice Governor Lin Sheng spoke at the rally.

ADMIN RIRAO ON IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN NORTHWEST

SK231402 Beijing GINMIN RIRAO in Chinese 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Zhang Shusheng and Lu Xiaofei: "A Breakthrough in Agricultural Development in the 'Sanxi' Region"]

[Text] A breakthrough in agricultural development in the "Sanxi" region has been achieved. The damage to vegetation across a wide area has been stopped, the problem of insufficient food and clothing has been solved for the majority of the people, and the supply shortages of " fodder, fuel, and fertilizer" have markedly eased. All this shows bright prospects for a benign cycle in the ecological environment. This has been learned from the fifth enlarged session of the State Council leading group for agricultural development in the "Sanxi" region.

In late 1982, the State Council decided to make the 18 counties of the Hexi Corridor in Gansu, with Dinxu as their representative, and the 8 counties of the Xihai area in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, key areas for agricultural development on a regional basis. Special funds allotted annually to these areas are used for different controlled items in a planned way, to step up the pace of developing the commodity grain base in Hexi and eliminating poverty in the Dingxi and Xihai areas as quickly as possible.

Over the past 3 years, the provincial/regional CPC committees and governments of both Gansu and Ningxia have implemented various party policies for poverty areas. They have shed the conventional practice of only planting grain, only grasping agriculture, and purely relying on relief in their guiding ideas. They have made full use of the peculiar natural resource advantages in the dry mountainous areas; planted grass and trees; developed animal husbandry; and gradually changed the product mix for the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, with the latter point as the key. Over the past 3 years, the local people have planted grass on an acreage of more than 10 million mu and trees on an acreage of over 6 million mu. This includes more than 4 million mu of reclaimed land now returned to the planting of grass and trees. The acreage newly planted to trees and grass exceeds the acreage maintained for grass and trees since the founding of the PRC by 98 percent. The number of cattle, horses, and donkeys has increased by 8 percent, while the number of commodity sheep and hogs has also gone up by a large margin. Progress has also been made in such industries as mining, processing, and building materials, chiefly by relying on local natural resources.

During the 3 years, the state has relocated 130,000 people from the areas of extreme poverty in Gansu and Ningxia and resettled them in more prosperous areas.

Over the past 3 years, Gansu and Ningxia have constructed 2 major irrigation systems and 79 medium and small water conservation projects, with brick-laid tributary canals covering nearly 2,000 km. The irrigated acreage has increased by 820,000 mu, and 1.17 million mu of farmland has been reclaimed. As a result, the poorest 26 counties reaped an average of 600 jin of grain per capita in 1984.

Based on the spirit of the central instruction that the hinterland should learn from the coastal regions, while the latter should support the former, consultative groups from developed regions have been asked to help in the building of the "Sanxi" region. Department to department relations on aid between the eastern and western regions have been initiated. Cadres have been sent by the "Sanxi" region to learn from the coastal regions by taking up jobs in respective departments. Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Beijing have helped the "Sanxi" region in the building of more than 100 construction projects based on the principle of mutual benefit.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON SELF-DETERMINATION FOR TAIWAN

HK231216 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0612 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Commentary by Gao Zhanjin: "A Road That Goes Nowhere -- Commenting on the Theory of 'Self-Determination for Taiwan'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- When discussing the question of the future of Taiwan, a handful of people overseas have proposed "self-determination for Taiwan." This is indeed a road that goes nowhere, theoretically or practically.

Theoretically speaking, this idea is extremely absurd. As everybody knows, the slogan of "self-determination for Taiwan" was derived from "national self-determination," which was proposed by the late U.S. President Woodrow Wilson during World War I and which has been used as a hammer by many small and weak nations in their struggle against external aggression and for national independence. However, it only applies to colonies and non-autonomous territories, not to multinational states.

Some people argue that the Taiwan people, who form the Taiwan nationality, are entitled to exercise the right to "self-determination." Such an argument runs counter to the most rudimentary historical facts. The overwhelming majority of the more than 19 million Taiwanese people today are of the Han nationality. Their ancestors were mostly immigrants from the coastal provinces of Fujian and Guangdong. People on both sides of the Taiwan Strait keep the same customs and speak the same languages. How can the Taiwan people be regarded as the Taiwan nationality? What is more, scholars on both sides of the Taiwan Strait agree that even the ancestors of the compatriots of the Gaoshan nationality, who are the native residents of Taiwan, came from the mainland too. It is very obvious that all the residents on Taiwan Island are part of the Chinese nation. As Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland after the World War II, the issue of alien rule of Taiwan no longer exists.

"Self-determination for Taiwan" will not be tolerated by the international community either, and thus will not be able to win international support. Professor Qiu Hongda [8002 1347 6671], a well-known expert in international law, made the following analysis when interviewed by a Taiwan magazine last year: "Taiwan is widely recognized by most countries in the world as a part of China. Therefore, self-determination for Taiwan, whether in terms of theory or the actual situation, can hardly be accepted by the political setup of the international community."

Taiwan is part of China's territory and sovereignty over Taiwan, like that over other provinces on the mainland, belongs to all the Chinese people. Since the days of the Qin and Han Dynasties, the ideal of "great unification" has struck root in the hearts of the Chinese people. In the past 100 years, the Chinese people have paid an immeasurable price in their resistance against foreign powers and their struggle for the unification and prosperity of the motherland. The reunification of China is the firm will of all the Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots. The unremitting efforts by the Chinese Government to reunify the motherland are an intense expression of this strong wish of the people. A certain leading advocate of the theory of "self-determination for Taiwan" said that they would be able to persuade the Chinese Government to grant them the right to "self-determination." This is an illusion resulting from a lack of understanding of the people's will.

Those who advocate the theory of "self-determination" claim that they are striving for the well-being of the Taiwan people. In fact, Taiwan compatriots are clearly aware that the aim of the theory of "self-determination" is to cut off all their ties with the mainland and, as a result, the future of Taiwan will embark on dangerous road. Many Taiwan compatriots have voiced their opposition to "self-determination" in newspapers

and on various occasions. In 1981, a Taiwan newspaper conducted a survey of 15 town and township magistrates. These magistrates unanimously held that "China not only should be unified, but definitely must be unified." Recently, a Taiwan compatriot said in an article carried in a Taiwan newspaper: "A pure Taiwan native though I am, I will absolutely not ask for 'self-determination' as a 'Taiwan native' because I am a Chinese." Someone published an article in a newspaper, pointing out sharply that the so-called "self-determination to save Taiwan" is in fact a "policy of suicide which will harm Taiwan."

Taiwan has been separated from the mainland for a long time and the compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait do not understand each other well. In addition, as the KMT authorities have carried out fictitious communist-phobic propaganda for decades, there are many misunderstandings about the mainland on the part of Taiwan compatriots. Disregarding various feasible proposals aimed at reunification of the motherland that the CPC has put forth in all sincerity in the past few years, the Taiwan authorities have so far stubbornly upheld their "three n/a's" policy, persisting in "martial law," suppressing democracy, and continuing to rigorously ban intercourse between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Such being the case, it is understandable that Taiwan compatriots are worried about the future of Taiwan and that they have been trying to find and have put forth various ways to solve the Taiwan issue. It must be pointed out, however, that Taiwan is a part of China's territory and the Taiwan people are, in the first place, Chinese. Any approach and method to solve the Taiwan issue must be in keeping with the premise that Taiwan must not be separated from the motherland. Any proposal violating this principle is out of the question.

CHUNG KAO SHIH PAO COMMENTS ON BUSH'S MAINLAND VISIT

08250023 Taipei CHUNG KAO SHIH PAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by special correspondent Fu Chien-Chung from Washington: "The U.S. and Chinese Communists' Strategies on Taiwan as Viewed From Bush's Visit to Peiping"]

[Text] Since the "17 August Communiqué," the U.S. Government has adopted a strategy of prudent management in dealing with the "Taiwan issue," to avoid any effect on the overall development of Washington-Peiping relations. Based on this fundamental strategy, the United States has always said little or nothing about this issue, nor has it tried to belittle its seriousness on public occasions. As for the future of Taiwan, it has consistently stated that the problem should be solved peacefully by the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

The United States currently has no intention of settling the "Taiwan issue."

As can be seen from the above analysis, what is basically in the mind of the United States is that it hopes Taiwan will not become a problem hindering the development of relations with the Chinese Communists. Obviously, this is not the way to solve the issue. As a matter of fact, the United States currently does not wish, and does not intend, to solve the "Taiwan issue." While "prudently managing" the issue, it will have more time to wait for the natural change and dilution of this question, in the hope that someday an agreement on peaceful coexistence might be reached between the two sides of the strait.

The Chinese Communists are quite clear about the U.S. strategy and intention. Because of their inability to solve the issue their way, together with their fear of the Soviet Union and the need for U.S. assistance in carrying out their "four modernizations" program, the Chinese Communists have taken a somewhat less serious attitude in dealing with the issue since the "17 August Communiqué" was signed in 1982. However, this is only a facade; in essence, the Chinese Communists have never alleviated their pressure on the United States. Last November, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese Keiseito, revealed that, in 1983, when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger was visiting the Chinese mainland, Teng told him that the Chinese Communists, though lacking power to attack and take over Taiwan, had sufficient strength for a blockade (Editor's note: At a press conference with foreign reporters in Washington last December, Weinberger denied such a conversation with Teng). In May this year, in an interview with the Hong Kong magazine PAI HSING [4102 1190], Hu Yao-pang, "general secretary" of the Chinese Communist Party, even said that, should Taiwan still refuse to hold peaceful talks with them in the next 7 or 8 years, the Chinese Communists would have no choice but to seek a solution by force. To these, the U.S. reaction is that, since the Chinese Communists already acknowledged in the "17 August Communiqué" that "peaceful reunification" is their major policy, the statements by Teng and Hu are useless. This reaction is rather passive. It is just like the attitude taken by the United States in hoping that the Chinese Communists would put the Taiwan issue aside, and devote themselves to expanding economic, trade, scientific, and technological relations with the United States.

In view of this fearful and evasive ostrich-like thinking, the Chinese Communists have seized every opportunity for action. During his recent visit to the Chinese mainland, Bush was repeatedly reminded by Teng Hsiao-ping, Qiao Zuo-yang, and Hu Yaobang that the Taiwan issue is still a main obstacle in relations between the two sides. On 14 October (the day after Bush's arrival in Peiping) the Chinese Communists' official English propaganda publication PEKING REVIEW published a lengthy article entitled "Sino-U.S. Relations -- Opportunities and Potential Crisis," which accused the United States of adopting a "dual track" policy on Taiwan and the mainland by continuing its arms sales to Taiwan and creating "two Chinas" internationally.

The Chinese Communists Seize Their Opportunities

The above article warned the United States that, if the "Taiwan independence" elements seize political power and declare "independence," the Chinese Communists would be bound to take action rather than look on with arms folded. At that time, the United States would find itself in a dilemma. For this reason, the article asked the United States to seize the opportunities to promptly assist the Chinese Communists in solving the Taiwan issue, to quell further problems.

Regarding this article, there are two points worth attention: One is the time the article was published. The other its authors. Since the article was published in English at the time Bush was holding talks with the Chinese communist leaders, the intention was evident. There are two authors. One is Tzu Chung-yun (female), whose title is deputy director of the Institute of American Research. On the surface, this organization is under the Chinese Communists' Academy of Social Sciences, but in reality it is a unit of the Chinese Communists' "Ministry of Foreign Affairs." The director of this institute is Li Shen-chih, who is adviser to Chao Tzu-yang on U.S. affairs. Both Li and Tzu were invited to attend the seminar on "Taiwan in the Next Decade," held last March by the U.S. Atlantic Committee. Later, the Chinese Communists boycotted the seminar on the grounds that many participants openly used the words "Republic of China" in their theses, and this was unacceptable to the Chinese Communists. Under such circumstances, Li and Tzu only mailed their theses, which were read by others. Tzu's article published in the PEKING REVIEW was mostly the same as her thesis read at the Atlantic Committee's seminar. The difference is that the PEKING REVIEW article has a more official tone.

Bush Did Not Dodge, But Remained on the Defensive

At a White House press conference before his departure Bush repeatedly stressed that bilateral relations were developing well, and that there existed no major unpleasantness, apart from the nuclear energy agreement. Regarding Taiwan, Bush reiterated that he would not act as mediator. It was beyond his expectations that, after he had arrived in Peiping, the Chinese Communists made a hue and cry about the Taiwan issue. According to American reporters in Peiping, Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese Communist leaders "spoke plausibly" on the Taiwan issue during talks with Bush. Bush did not wish to say if the Chinese Communists had peddled the "one country, two systems" concept to him, but HSINHUA said this without concealment. At a press conference before his departure from Peiping, Bush expressed indirectly that the Chinese Communists had made all-out efforts to peddle the "one country, two systems" concept, and ask the United States to play a middleman's role. Bush revealed that the Chinese Communists had "made some proposals," but he said that "these are matters to be considered by those in Taiwan," and stressed that the United States could not act as a "catalyst" in solving the problem.

Although Bush did not move from the basic U.S. stand, he was only on the defensive. This can be seen from the Chinese Communists' propaganda, U.S. news reports, Bush's press conference, and the briefings by his entourage. Taiwan was a prominent question in these reports, at the press conference, and in briefings. Apart from explaining the U.S. stand and stressing that the United States would abide by the three "communiqués" and not play a middleman's role, Bush was entirely on the defensive, while the Chinese Communists got the upper hand. News media vied in reporting conspicuously that Taiwan is still an obstacle to the development of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists. Consequently, it is unavoidable that some Americans and American organizations would use this as a pretext to put pressure on the U.S. Government, making it more difficult for the United States to uphold its established position.

When Bush was visiting the Chinese mainland, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said, in a USA television program, that it would be good for everyone if Taiwan and the mainland reached agreement of their own accord, and based on mutual benefit. However, State Department officials do not agree with Weinberger's statement. They said: "On the Taiwan issue, the less we say, the better." Because of Weinberger's position, and his influence in the Reagan administration, his basic views on the question of Taiwan and the mainland is not to be overlooked. Despite disagreement with Weinberger's statement, the State Department is unwilling to clarify the matter openly, in view of Weinberger's position. This being the case, it is unavoidable that Weinberger's statement would be used by the Chinese Communists as a weapon to further bother the United States.

The United States Should Strongly Reject the Chinese Communists' Threats and Inducements

Taking the opportunity of Bush's visit, the Chinese Communists once again hit out on the Taiwan issue, and got the upper hand. Their "ambassador" to the United States, Han Hsu, also made the best use of the situation. On the evening of 17 October, when making a speech at the Institute of Intensive International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, he coordinated with Peiping's offensive, and described the Chinese Communists as "the innocent victim." He said that Taiwan and the mainland could not be "reunified" entirely, because of U.S. obstruction. Fortunately, there was no lack of sober-minded people in the audience. A young student pointed out that the Chinese Communists have improved their relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union, and that the Chinese Communists are the biggest beneficiary. He asked Han Hsu this question: If the Taiwan issue were settled as desired by the Chinese Communists, what progress should be made in relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, or how would the relations differ from the present state? This question stupefied Han Hsu, who could not give an immediate answer. Finally, he had to say something straying from the point, such as "political relations would be better," to answer the question.

The U.S. authorities, who always give first priority to their national interests, should take this question into serious consideration: If the Taiwan issue were solved, what good could it do the United States? If it is no better than the present, the United States should strongly reject the Chinese Communists' threats and inducements, and keep the status quo, just as the Americans often say: "If it ain't broken, don't fix it."

NOVY, AIR FORCE CONTINUE SEARCH FOR MISSING SHIP

08250009 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, 24 Oct (CNA) -- The missing freighter "Hai Chiang" has not been found despite continuous searches by the ROC Navy and Air Force, a spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense said Thursday afternoon.

The 1,300-ton freighter with 18 crew members on board lost contact at 3 p.m. Tuesday on its way back from the offshore island of Kinmen to Kaohsiung, southern Taiwan. The Ministry of National Defense has sent several batches of airplanes and ships to search for the freighter since then, but no trace of the ship was found as of 6 p.m. Thursday, the spokesman said.

CHIANG'S TAIWAN RETROCESSION DAY MESSAGE

OMI41121 Taipei CNA in English 1101 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 24 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday called on the people to redouble their endeavor to cultivate for a better tomorrow of the Republic of China.

"We must constantly remind ourselves never to overlook future challenges because of past achievements; never to relax in our ongoing efforts because of looming difficulties," Chiang said.

President Chiang made the call in a televised speech on three domestic television channels Thursday evening on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Taiwan Retrocession Day which falls on Oct. 25. The president emphasized the government's basic position to carry out mainland recovery, to remain in the democratic community, and to safeguard constitutional democracy and rule of law.

The full text of President Chiang's remarks follows:

Tomorrow marks the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Taiwan to the Republic of China. I would like, first of all, to wish all of you happiness, good health, and good luck.

This 40th anniversary of Taiwan's restoration also marks the 40th anniversary of our victory over Japan. In retrospect, we are aware that without the great foresight and indomitable courage of our late President Chiang Kai-shek, we would not have defeated Japan in the war of resistance, that without the dauntless self-sacrifice of our soldiers and civilians, there would have been no restoration of Taiwan; and that without the tireless dedication and strong unity of our people over the past forty years, we would not have been able to enjoy the affluence and prosperity of our lives today.

Drawing from our forty years of experience, we can affirm that our bastion of national revival on Taiwan has truly become the beacon of freedom and democracy for all Chinese.

But, we all know, too, that progress and national development are essentially limitless. To cherish today's fruit is not enough. We must also endeavor to cultivate for a better tomorrow. Accordingly, we must constantly remind ourselves never to overlook future challenges because of past achievements; never to relax in our ongoing efforts because of looming difficulties.

Looking ahead, though there will surely be obstacles of unknown magnitude for us to surmount, there is also certainty, that is: We will never change our basic position to carry out our anti-communist mission of mainland recovery, to remain firmly in the democratic community, and to safeguard our constitutional democracy and rule of law, for we know that all our development efforts must be aimed at the final goal of mainland recovery if they are to truly serve us. And, we are also aware that only under a democratic system and the rule of law can national development ever be sufficiently stable and advanced.

Marching firmly in these directions, we will surely be able to build an even more prosperous and happier future.

My dear fellow countrymen, during the past forty years the Republic of China's efforts guided by the blueprint of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people have resulted in a special "Taiwan experience" which has been praised as a "miracle". And through this experience, Chinese all over the world have envisioned the real hope for all China.

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But, most important, we ourselves have gained invaluable moral inspiration in the process. As economic and social development proceeds, the more orderly the process, the more certainly the results will accrue to our people's welfare.

We deeply believe that with the same strength and determination we have dedicated to the realization of the three principles of the people and the revitalization of Chinese culture, we can certainly expand the best of our experiences and achievements across the China mainland. At that time, when the great undertaking for a trans-Chinese national revival is attained, everyone of us will be eternally proud of our participation in the development of our bastion of national revival, and of our enduring dedication to our anti-communist mission of national recovery. And every bit of our experiences thus contributed here and now will combine to make a most shining page in the [words indistinct].

Let us join together with boundless spirit to strive for the eventual day of our triumph, when all China will enter a realm of glory.

STABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED IN COMING YEARS

00241033 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 23 (Cna) -- The Republic of China's economic growth rate this year will reach five percent, and is expected to hit 5.8 percent and seven percent in 1986 and 1987 respectively, an official with the Economics Ministry [MOEA] said Wednesday.

In a briefing to Economics Minister Lee Te-hai on the major economic indicators here, Liu Jung-chu, director of MOEA's Economic Research Office, said that this nation is still putting in an outstanding economic performance as compared with neighboring South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. It is predicted that Singapore's economic growth this year will be 1.3 percent; Japan's, 4.1 percent; Britain's, 1.6 percent and Canada's, 3.3 percent, Liu said.

Meanwhile, this nation has \$19.2 billion in foreign exchange reserves far surpassing South Korea's \$2.2 billion, Hong Kong's 1.8 billion and Singapore's \$11 billion, Liu said. However, Liu said, the higher unemployment rate here, which reached over four percent as compared to the 1.5 percent in South Korea, 1.3 percent in Hong Kong and 1.2 percent in Singapore, will be an unfavorable factor to this nation's future economic development.

PORTUGAL SAID READY TO MEET PRC WISHES ON MACAO

HK230645 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 23 Oct 85 p 3

[By Yau Shing-ma]

[Text] There will be no conditions when Portugal and China meet next year on Macao's future. The STANDARD has learned that Portugal has decided to meet all of China's wishes on when and how the control of the tiny enclave will revert to the communist government.

No date for the talks has been fixed, but a team of senior Macao officers is expected to leave for Beijing next month for a preliminary exchange of views.

Macao officials say they do not envisage any major problems. They expect to set up a number of working groups to thrash things out during the transition to Chinese sovereignty. But they hope some sort of guideline will be agreed upon during the preliminary stages.

The senior officials are, meanwhile, preparing documents for the talks which are not expected to be anywhere like the longdrawn and occasionally acrimonious negotiations between Whitehall and Beijing on Hong Kong's future.

For Macao, the anticipated knotty areas are language, localization of the administration, the legal system, the quota for textile exports and tariffs. But there will be no deadline for transfer as is that case with Hong Kong which must be handed over in 1997. Macao would prefer that no deadline be set.

The enclave is different from the territory in that there is no legally-fixed date enshrined in a treaty.

Besides, for some years Beijing has been in de facto control of Macao. So there is no question of Portugal asserting sovereignty in the way the British did about Hong Kong.

The Portuguese are thought to regard adoption of the same transfer date, July 1, 1997, as improper. But they are concerned that the transition should be smooth and gradual.

And unlike Hong Kong people, there is no general feeling among Macanese that they have a system superior to China's. There are no articulate local figures as in Hong Kong.

But of concern to some Macanese is the textile export quota which will be cut off once the enclave reverts to China.

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